

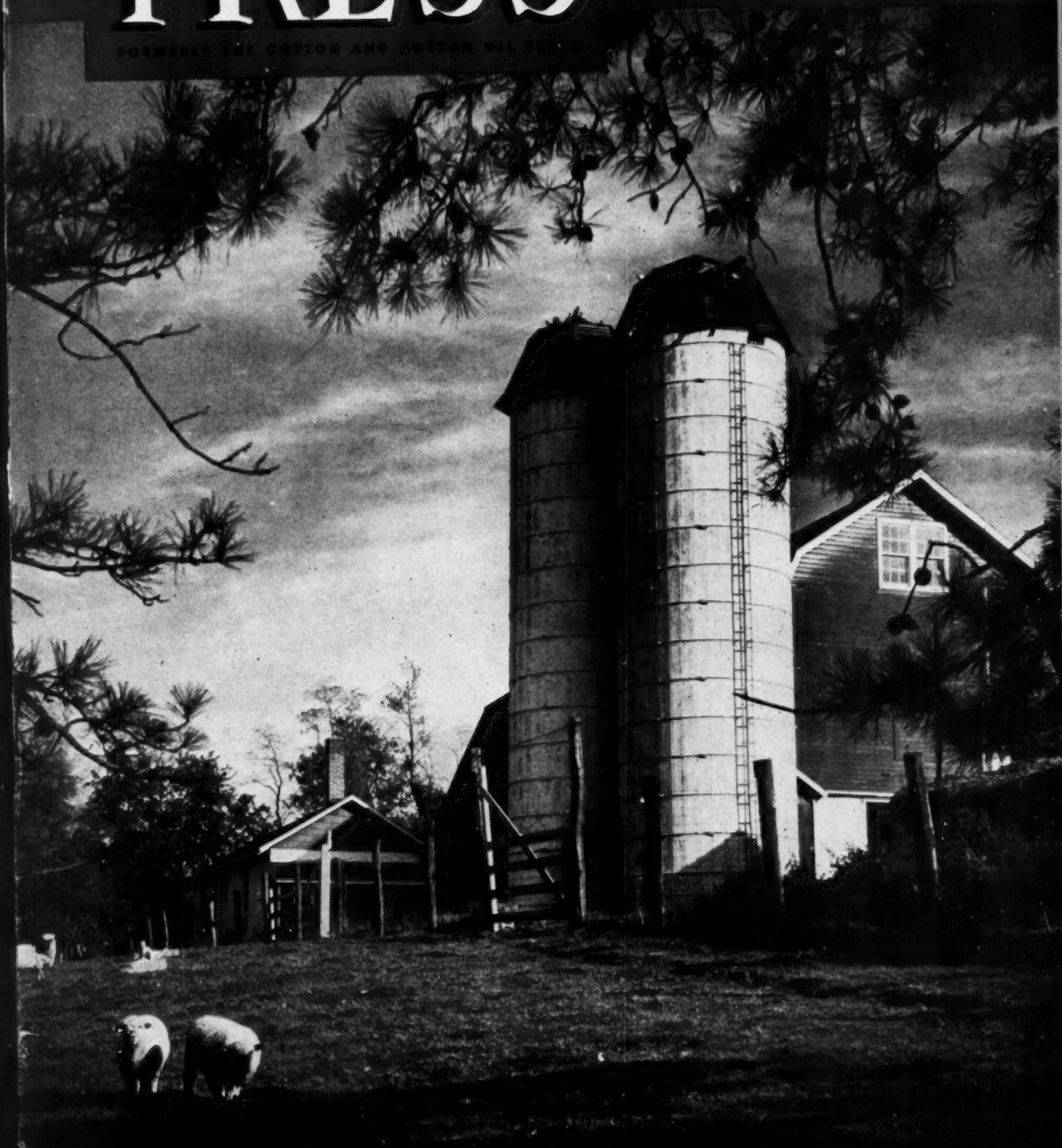
THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL
PRESS

OCTOBER 27, 1951

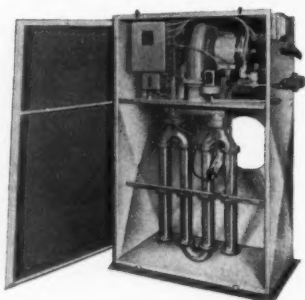
**52nd
YEAR**

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OLSEED-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS



NEW LUMMUS GAS and OIL HEATING UNITS

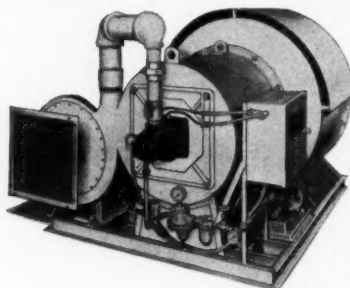


AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER

Lights automatically when dryer fans are started. Temperature holds at level set, remote controlled if desired. Mixture of gas and air automatically correct at every temperature. Made in 1 million and 2 million BTU capacities. Uses natural, or butane gas.

OIL FIRED FURNACE

Will burn practically all grades of free-flowing oil that do not require pre-heating. Automatic igniter. Automatic cut-off. Correct mixture at every range.



LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

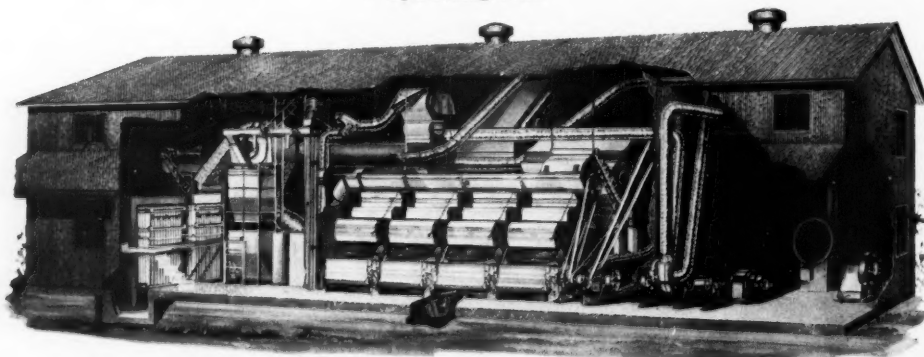
DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Complete CONTINENTAL 4-90 Saw Gin Plant *with—*

- 4-Trough Cotton Drier
- Inclined Cleaner
- Overhead Bur Machines
- Impact Cleaner
- 4-X Huller-Cleaner-Feeder
- Brush Gins
- Up-Packing Press
- Lint Cleaners
- Model 40 Condenser
- Trampler



CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA

DALLAS

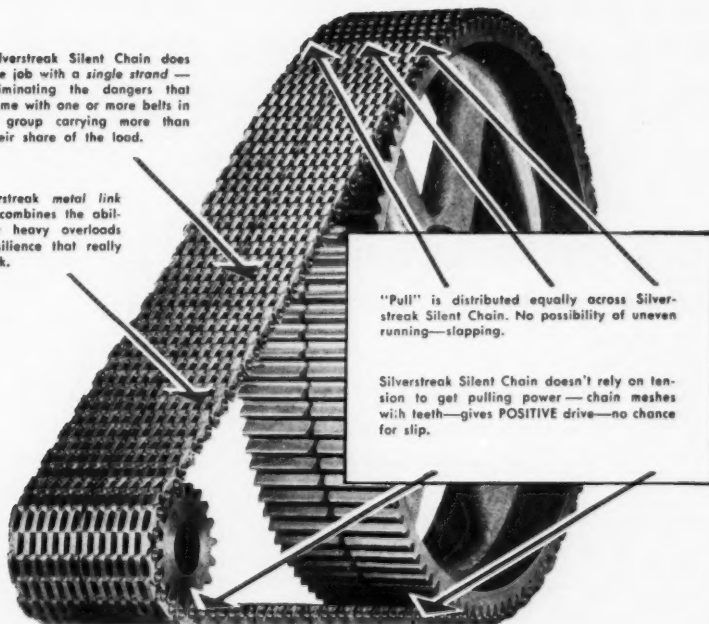
MEMPHIS

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

SLIP-PROOF SLAP-PROOF SHOCK-PROOF

Silverstreak Silent Chain does the job with a single strand — eliminating the dangers that come with one or more belts in a group carrying more than their share of the load.

Husky Silverstreak metal link construction combines the ability to carry heavy overloads with the resilience that really absorbs shock.



"Pull" is distributed equally across Silverstreak Silent Chain. No possibility of uneven running—slapping.

Silverstreak Silent Chain doesn't rely on tension to get pulling power — chain meshes with teeth—gives POSITIVE drive—no chance for slip.

Get Full RPM Transmission With LINK-BELT Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives

Yes, get the amazing, trouble-free efficiency of 98.2%. A standard of operation that continues throughout the long, long life of the drive. More than this — every rating and design is backed by a record of *proven performance*. And every chain is engineered for the job. You conserve space, too —

for Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives operate efficiently on short centers. Ratios as high as 10 to 1 are commonly used.

Little wonder, then, that so many concerns to whom top operation efficiency and rugged dependability are a must, standardize with Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives.

LINK-BELT COMPANY Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South.

12,208-C



SILVERSTREAK SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

SOUTHERN PRESS CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

FIELDING WALLACE, *President*

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

We are in position to supply

OUR WELL-KNOWN 100% WHITE WOOL PRESS CLOTH
Made From Extra Long, Extra Strong Argentine Wool

and

OUR SPECIAL BRAND OF NYLON PRESS CLOTH
which users tell us is the best Press Cloth on the market

Our 35 years of unusual, satisfactory service to the trade
is our guarantee that you will be pleased with all
of your transactions with this company.

We will welcome and appreciate your business

OUR REPRESENTATIVES:

Louis Tobian and Co.

1512 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas
For Texas and Oklahoma

Sam A. Sanders

724 Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas

Southern Engineering and Supply Co.

Vicksburg, Mississippi
For Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee

Wertheimer Bag Company

Birmingham, Alabama

Wertheimer Bag Company

Wilmington, North Carolina

Telephone or telegraph us collect whenever we can serve you

HANDLE *Cottonseed and Soybeans* **FASTER**
...at lower cost with a
SEEDBURO-HYTROL FOLDING CONVEYOR

Portable — Low-Priced — One-Man Unit



Here's a bagged feed handler made for your type of operations! It can help whisk heavy bags of flour, cereal, and meal between floors or in and out of trucks or freight cars in record time. Saves manpower, too. And it can handle cartons and heavy crates!

These are not its only advantages. It is compact—folds to half its size. Stores in small space. Elevates to any angle while in use. Made in 5 sizes, 10' to 20' long. Widely used for between-floors handling jobs. Loading end near floor—saves lifting. All moving parts concealed to protect operator and products. All controls hydraulically operated.

Flow of materials can be reversed by turn of a switch. Welded steel construction—sturdy, lasts a long time. Stacks bagged products four times as fast as manually. GUARANTEED against faulty materials and workmanship.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY!



SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT COMPANY

739 Converse Building, Chicago 6, Ill.

Gentlemen: Send complete details about the HYTROL Folding Conveyor.

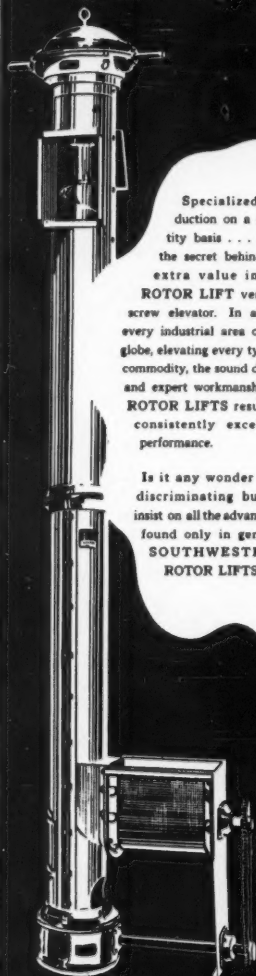
Name

Address R. F. D.

City State

FIRST AND FOREMOST
SINCE 1925

Rotor Lift



Specialized production on a quantity basis . . . that's the secret behind the extra value in the ROTOR LIFT vertical screw elevator. In almost every industrial area of the globe, elevating every type of commodity, the sound design and expert workmanship of ROTOR LIFTS result in consistently excellent performance.

Is it any wonder that discriminating buyers insist on all the advantages found only in genuine SOUTHWESTERN ROTOR LIFTS?

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

Phone local and long distance
3-8314 — 3-8315

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
P. O. BOX 1217

PRESS

52nd
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Volume 52

October 27, 1951

Number 22

Published every other Saturday in our own printing
plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas

Officers and Editorial Staff

RICHARD HAUGHTON
Chairman of the Board
DICK HAUGHTON, Jr.
President and Advertising Manager
GEORGE H. TRAYLOR
*Executive Vice-President and
Secretary-Treasurer*
IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Vice-President and Editor

B. P. RIDGWAY
*Vice-President and
General Superintendents*
ANN JARRATT SORESENSEN
Editorial Assistants
Washington Representative
(Editorial Only)
FRED BAILEY
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton
Ginners' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginners'
Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

Subscription Rates: 1 year \$3; 2 years \$5 3 years \$7; foreign \$3.50 per year.
Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

IT ISN'T EASY for some of us to think of Long Island except in terms of huge estates and the site of that moderately publicized borough of New York known as Brooklyn. Yet Long Island is famous for the quality of the thousands of ducklings it furnishes annually to the great New York area and to a less extent for its other farming operations. The cover photo, which was made near Huntington, L. I., shows one of the beautiful farms that can be found in the area.

Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.



A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS, AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

The LARGEST and FINEST INSTALLATIONS on this continent in the last ten years, using SCREW PRESSES FOR PRE-PRESSING FOLLOWED BY SOLVENT EXTRACTION

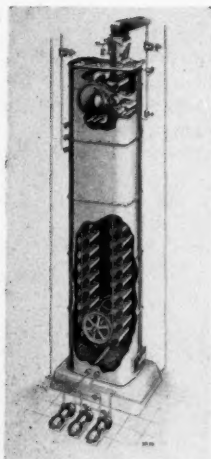
... have specified FRENCH SCREW PRESSES because of their simplicity, large capacity, and ruggedness. and,

FRENCH BASKET EXTRACTORS because of their ability to handle all types of materials, pre-pressed or direct extracted, without excessive fines common to other systems and because of their enviable record for reliability and excellence of engineering workmanship, leading to uninterrupted and extremely safe operation.

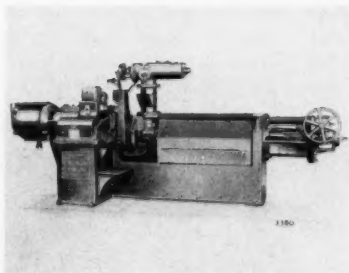
The French Basket Extractor will perform efficiently when the going gets tough and others fail.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG ON FRENCH SOLVENT EXTRACTION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT.

Other installations of French screw presses and extractors are currently handling peanuts, corn germ, copra, and many other oil seeds.



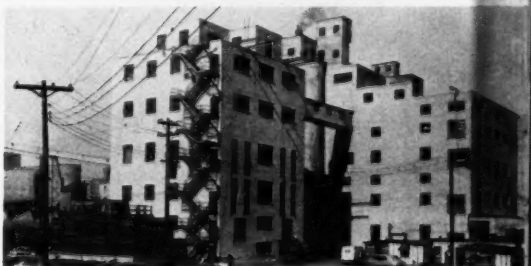
Vertical type Basket Extractor.
Made also in Rectangular and Horizontal types.



High capacity 4 section French Mechanical Screw Press shown with feeder.



Minnesota Linseed Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Sold in 1947—18 French Screw Presses ahead of
French Basket Extractor, on Flaxseed.



Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Sold in 1946—20 French Screw Presses ahead of
French Basket Extractor, on Flaxseed.



Victory Mills, Limited, Toronto, Canada
Sold in 1944—6 French Screw Presses with French Basket Extractor
on Soybeans, Peanuts, and all types of oil seeds.

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY COMPANY

PIQUA, OHIO

**KEEP IT
CLEAN...AND
RUST-FREE**

**with TEXACO
URSA OIL X****



It's a known fact that clean engines deliver full, dependable power—cost less to run. The best way to keep engines clean is to lubricate with *Texaco Ursa Oil X***. It's fully detergent and dispersive. Carbon and sludge don't have a chance. Rings stay free, ports clear, and valves function properly. Result—better compression and combustion . . . more power . . . lower maintenance costs . . . less fuel consumption.

*Texaco Ursa Oil X*** also protects engine parts against rust during idle periods. No preparation necessary—simply drain the used *Texaco Ursa Oil X*** and refill your engines with a fresh batch, and

when start-up time rolls 'round, you'll get instant, trouble-free performance.

To protect external metal from rust, coat with *Texaco Rustproof Compound*, or spray with *Texaco Rustproof Compound (Spray)*. These products form a waterproof film that keeps rust from forming. If rust is already present, this compound softens it up for easy removal . . . prevents further corrosion.

Let a Texaco Lubrication Engineer help bring down costs throughout your mill. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 Texaco Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.



**TEXACO Lubricants, Fuels and
Lubrication Engineering Service**

TUNE IN . . . TEXACO STAR THEATER starring MILTON BERLE on television every Tuesday night. See newspaper for time and station.

Why in God's Name?

ON PAGE ONE of the Dallas Morning News of Oct. 7 there appeared the following editorial, reproduced here because it asks a question that troubles the heart and soul of our country.

Lieutenant X is no mythical soldier, nor is his a lone voice that reaches home from the bleak and bloody hills of Korea. He is a flesh-and-blood young American who asks a question that deserves a far better answer than has yet been given.

So far, all he hears is "still more police action" . . . all he sees is continued efforts to negotiate with a Godless people who know no honor . . . the same shameful coddling of people here at home who are known to be in sympathy with those who seek to destroy the country he fought for and for which thousands of his comrades have given their lives.

Those who have bled to death in Korea will never know how we answer the question that they too must have asked. But we shall know, by our answer, whether those young Americans died in vain.—EDITOR.

Three minutes of your time, please—three minutes away from the World Series, football scores, the comics.

A man in Korea who loves his baseball, football and L'il Abner paid a high price for these three minutes.

He lost a leg in a see-saw game of death on a Korean hill. He questions not the loss of a leg, the shattering of the other. He is a soldier.

The question on his boyish lips is bigger than personal tragedy.

Lieutenant X, U.S. Marine Corps, Dallas, U.S.A., wrote a couple of letters home in the last two weeks. To his Mom went the first. To an uncle, the second.

They are recommended reading. The words of this 26-year-old leatherneck will burn into your soul.

* * *

"Dearest Mom:

" . . . My platoon was called on today to clear an assembly area and a trail of enemy mines. We did this without mishap and then went back down the hill and led the infantry boys up.

"We watched the battalion as it laboriously moved up the long, steep climb. They carry all their possessions on their backs—rations, ammunition and weapons. It is a terrible load, but there is no other way.

"Soon they jumped off in attack. The colonel hit a mine up the hill. He was badly injured and had to be flown out by helicopter.

"It is a mighty rough go for the infantrymen. The casualties are high. The North Koreans dig into the mountains and stay until someone kills them. But they take a terrible toll before they die.

"The boys who go in after them have all the courage in the world. Their superhuman efforts can never be fully appreciated. Climbing the hill is hard enough without having to pack 60 to 100 pounds and then fight for their lives.

"The nights are cold and damp and the days are hot. They are never warm enough at night or cool enough during the day. The world owes each and every one of them a debt that cannot be repaid.

"I'm telling you this, Mom, in hopes that more people can learn just what hardships these boys are going

through. Maybe more people will demand that this war be given all-out support.

"Why in God's name do we let them say this is a police action that should be fought on a limited basis?

"Every available means should be brought to bear to bring this conflict to the speediest conclusion possible—including the atom bomb, the Chinese Nationalists, the Japs and whatever else we could use that we are not now employing.

"I know that there are many problems confronting our government with respect to utilizing our various potentialities. But I feel that if more people could become conscious of the suffering and the hardships that infantrymen are enduring, pressure could be brought to bear and at least an objective conclusion could be our goal.

"We have many things to thankful for, mainly that I am in the engineers and not in the infantry. Some good is bound to come from this experience. . . ."

* * *

Three days and a hellish experience later, another letter arrived in Dallas. It was addressed to an uncle.

"I have decided to write you concerning my misfortune. Then, will you go and talk to Mom?

"Two days ago I stepped on a Russian shoe mine. It was 3:45 p.m. I had taken my platoon out to clear a mine trail. We had removed some fifty mines. I was off the trail, examining ground for a road. It is impossible to find all the mines in the high grass.

"I stepped on a crude wooden box mine that contained one-fourth to one-half pound of Russian TNT. It immediately blew my left foot off just above the ankle. It broke my right leg.

"One of my boys came up to get me. He stepped on one in the grass and received approximately the same injuries. I directed my men to carefully clear a path to us and to call for a helicopter. We were taken by jeep to a landing field and flown several miles by 'copter.

"I was given the proper treatment and sedatives and was operated on about 8 p.m. When I awoke I felt no pain and looked down to see a cast on my right leg. My left one was bandaged and cut off below the calf.

"I am now in a big Army hospital. It is fine, with all the comforts of a stateside hospital. I was put in a ward with U.N. forces—French, Dutch, South Koreans and colored boys. We receive excellent attention and it is a real eye-opener to observe the close feeling between these wounded of various countries.

"I have no qualms about my disability. It could have been so much worse. Since I still have the majority of my leg below the knee it will be quite simple to wear an artificial foot.

"Soon they will fly me back home. I will miss the cold winter, I will be home seven or eight months sooner and I am no longer exposed to worse fates. Infantrymen here with me with shrapnel and bullet wounds suffer a great deal more. . . . Please don't spend your time worrying about me. Direct your prayers for those who still face the hardships and danger of Korea.

"And it looks as if I'll get to see some football games after all. . . ."

* * *

Almost forgotten the war in Korea? Men still die and are maimed—every day on every hill.



YOUR BEST BUY IN SEED
This Year, Next Year, Any Year

☆ **Stoneville 2-B**

☆ **Stoneville's New Delfos 9169**

"It'll Cost You Less To Plant the Best"

STONEVILLE PEDIGREED SEED CO., INC.
 STONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

**ORIGINATORS
 AND
 BREEDERS**

Grand Tour Being Planned For '52 Maid of Cotton

Approximately 40 cities in the U.S., France, and Canada will be visited by the 1952 Maid of Cotton, the National Cotton Council announced this week. Several other countries probably will be added to the Maid's itinerary before it is completed, the Cotton Council noted.

A modern odyssey is planned for the fortunate Cotton Belt beauty who is chosen to serve as the cotton industry's goodwill and fashion envoy. After spending the month of January in New York City, where she will be fitted for a stunning all-cotton wardrobe, the youthful cotton emissary will set out on her six-month travels.

In February she will fly south to Miami for her initial tour appearance. Then will come Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, El Paso, Phoenix, Los Angeles, the San Joaquin Valley, San Francisco, Denver, Des Moines, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

From Cincinnati the Maid of Cotton will fly to New York City to embark on her overseas flight to Europe, where most of her time will be spent in Paris. After her sojourn abroad, the cotton ambassador will return to Boston to resume her domestic journey. Her tour then will take her to Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Memphis, Little Rock, Jackson (Miss.), Spartanburg, and Charlotte.

When her last U.S. appearances are concluded at Charlotte, the Maid of Cotton will board a plane for Canada, where she will make stops at several principal cities.

Applications are now being accepted for the 1952 Maid of Cotton contest. Any girl born in a cotton-producing state, who is between the ages of 19-25, inclusive, has never been married, and is at least 5 feet 5 inches tall is eligible. Application forms can be obtained from the National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis, Tenn. They must be completed and returned along with two photographs—one, a head and shoulders view, and the other, a full-length picture. Entries must be postmarked no later than midnight Dec. 1.

Approximately 20 girls will be selected to appear at contest finals in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 2-3. Contestants will be judged on the basis of beauty, background, and personality.

use belcot press cloths

For better extraction
 Longer life
 Greater strength
 Less disintegration in the press

Belcot Brand Nylon Press Cloth also available
 Get the best — Get BELCOT
 "Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.
 Belton, South Carolina

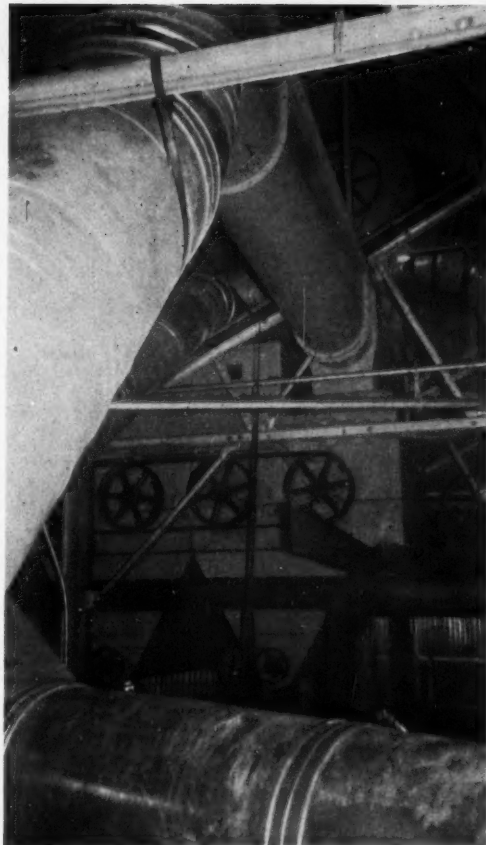
THE BOSS MACHINE

This 96 COF Hinckley Drier-Cleaner is installed ABOVE all of the other overhead conditioning equipment in the ultra modern \$200,000.00 Killion-Rone Gin just completed at Portageville, Missouri.

Below the "Feeder Control" Hinckley Drier-Cleaner Boll Opener conditioning unit, this gin is equipped with the following Continental equipment: hullers and feeders, overhead moating equipment, two four-trough driers, three impact cleaners, two burr machines, inclined cleaner, four lint cleaners and press.

More and more owners of super gins are realizing that as the first step in the ginning process, no other machine will fluff the cotton, slap it from the boll without shaling the burr, remove pin and pepper trash like a Hinckley FAN DRUM Drier-Cleaner-Boll Opener.

In addition to the unequalled job in Drying and Cleaning performed by a Hinckley, its "Feeder Control" FAN DRUM preparation of the cotton as it comes off of the wagon, conditions the cotton in such a way that other units under this machine do their job much more efficiently and with greater speed.



"When Competition is Keenest, Install a HINCKLEY"

Established 1925

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY COMPANY

Dallas, Texas

AT CHICKASHA
NOVEMBER 8-9

CONFERENCE WILL STUDY EVERY PHASE OF MECHANIZATION

Theme of the meeting is "Cotton Mechanization—
Vital for Defense Production"

THE STAGE IS SET for one of the year's most important meetings, the fifth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference scheduled for Nov. 8-9 at Chickasha, Okla., site of the Oklahoma Cotton Experiment Station. Theme of the meeting, which is expected to attract more than 500 delegates, is "Cotton Mechanization—Vital for Defense Production."

General chairman of the conference is Dr. C. R. Sayre, president of Delta & Pine Land Company, Scott, Miss.

The two-day meeting will embrace a study of every phase of the cotton mechanization program from land preparation to harvesting and ginning. Speakers representing educational institutions, the cotton industry, and the farm equipment industry will discuss cotton production problems, the outlook for equipment and supplies in the years ahead, engineering problems and many of the phases of adapting machines to cotton farming.

The conference is sponsored by the National Cotton Council in cooperation with the land grant colleges of the cotton states, the Farm Equipment Institute, vocational agriculture, USDA, and the major farm organizations.

On the first day, the sessions will be devoted principally to the general outlook for mechanization progress in 1952, to economic and agronomic aspects of mechanization, and to means of integrating mechanization education and research.

On the second day, the delegates will see a complete demonstration of mechanical cotton production at the Chickasha cotton station under the direction of E. W. Schroeder, head of the station's agricultural engineering department.

The final session on Nov. 9 will present two panel discussions, one dealing with mechanical harvesting and the other with cultural machinery. On each of the panels will be spokesmen from the state experiment stations, extension, and the farm equipment industry.

Following are complete details of the program:

Opening Session, Nov. 8

Addresses of Welcome: Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director, Oklahoma Agri-

cultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla., and Dr. Dan Proctor, president, Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla.

"Cotton Looks Ahead": Dr. C. R. Sayre, president, Delta & Pine Land Company, Scott, Miss., and general chairman, Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference.

"The World Cotton Situation": E. D. White, deputy director, Food and Agriculture Division, ECA, Washington, D. C.

"Materials Available for the Mechanization of the Cotton Industry": Ralph Trigg, deputy administrator, Defense Production Administration, Washington, D. C.

"The Impacts of Mobilization on the 1952 Farm Machinery Output": A. King McCord, president, The Oliver Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Afternoon Session, Nov. 8

"The Economic Problem of Mechanizing the South": Dr. George Aull, head, department of agricultural economics and rural sociology, Clemson College, S. C.

"Management and Costs in Mechanization": Dr. Grady Crowe, agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, Stoneville, Miss.

"Agronomic Aspects of Cotton Mechanization": Dr. R. M. Salter, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, Beltsville, Md.

"Effects of Mechanical Harvesting on Grade and Processing Performance": Leonard J. Watson, incharge, U.S. Fiber Laboratory, Cotton Branch, Production & Marketing Administration, College Station, Texas.

"Integrating Mechanization Education and Research": J. D. Prewitt, associate director, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, College Station, Texas.

Mechanization Banquet, Nov. 8

"Cotton and the Point IV Program": Dr. H. G. Bennett, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Morning Session, Nov. 9

Field Demonstration of Mechanical Cotton Production: In charge of E. W. Schroeder, head, Agricultural Engineer-

ing Department, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Afternoon Session, Nov. 9

"The Picker and the Stripper": Panel discussion, with Marvin Hoover, extension cotton specialist, College of Agriculture, Shafter, Calif.; Don L. Jones, superintendent, Lubbock Branch Experiment Station, Lubbock, Texas; John L. Stephens, county agent, Crittenden County, Marion, Ark.; Wayne C. Liles, county agent, Tillman County, Frederick, Okla.; R. C. Fargason, chief engineer, Gadsden Works, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing

Dec. 4-5 Dates for Insect Conference

The Fifth Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference will be held Dec. 4-5 at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Tenn. As in the past, this highly significant conference will be sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

The conference will bring together research and educational leaders from the land grant colleges, USDA, the agricultural chemical manufacturers and leaders throughout the cotton industry. Objective of the meeting is to develop programs pointing toward more effective cotton insect control. Significant results of both public and private insect control research will be discussed by outstanding authorities. Educational leaders will incorporate these new practices into a well-rounded, coordinated program which will be taken to each cotton farm throughout the Belt before and during the 1952 crop season.

One of the more interesting subjects discussed annually at the conference relates to the supply of older recommended insecticides and the availability of more newly developed ones. Plans will be made to obtain governmental and agricultural chemical industry authorities to discuss this subject.

Company, Gadsden, Ala.; and M. W. Roscoe, assistant chief engineer, John Deere Spreader Works, East Moline, Ill.

"Cultural Machinery": Panel discussion, with W. E. Meek, senior agricultural engineer, cotton mechanization, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.; E. R. Holekamp, agricultural engineer, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.; A. S. Milikien, county agent, Collin County, McKinney, Texas; Joe H. Scott, Jr., county agent, Dunklin County, Kennett, Mo.; J. L. Hipple, manager of engineering, International Harvester Company, Chicago, Ill.; and Fred P. Sawyer, manager, Dearborn Motors Corporation, Birmingham, Mich.

The first mechanization conference was held at the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss., in July, 1947; the second at the Lubbock substation of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in October, 1948; the third at Bennettsville, S. C. in co-operation with the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station in August, 1949; and the fourth at the Delta Branch Experiment Station in November, 1950.

Entomologist Urges That Stalks Be Destroyed

Two arch enemies of the cotton farmer, boll weevils and pink bollworms, are utilizing the lush, tender growth that cotton plants have produced since the recent rains. A. C. Gunter, Extension Entomologist of Texas A. & M. College, points out that these insects are about the only benefactors from a late top crop.

This new growth supplies the bugs with a bountiful supply of food which puts them in excellent condition for the winter hibernation period. In the case of pink bollworms, every late boll produced is a potential winter home for them. In the areas of the state where these two insect pests are found, Gunter urges every farmer to completely destroy all cotton stalks just as far ahead of the first killing frost as is possible.

This practice cuts off the food supply of the insects, forces them into a starvation period and into a longer hibernation period which in turn decreases their possibilities of surviving the winter months ahead. The entomologist points out that the most successful stalk destruction programs are those which are conducted on a community and county-wide basis.

If the cotton stalks are destroyed at once, there is still time to plant a winter cover crop. By combining the insect control and winter legume planting programs, Gunter says cotton farmers will be following practices that can mean better crop yields next year and more profit. Production costs will be lower because less time and fewer pounds of insecticides will be needed for fighting bugs and cotton following fertilized legumes generally produce considerably more lint per acre.

Farmers Expect Bumper Castor Bean Harvest

Farmers in North Texas and a neighboring area in Oklahoma expect to reap a bumper harvest of castor beans this fall worth in excess of \$2,000,000. The oil is used for medicinal purposes, but the Government is stockpiling much of the output for use in manufacturing a special grease for jet airplanes.

Farm Sales Reflecting Mechanization Trend

The influence of mechanization on U.S. farm planning is reflected by the USDA's current report on the farm real estate market. Nearly a quarter (24 percent) of all sales of farms in the year ending March 1 were to buyers who were enlarging their farms, the USDA reports.

The trend toward enlarged units was most pronounced in the wheat areas, where mechanization has made its greatest progress, and in the Corn Belt and western range livestock area.

"The farm enlargement buying continues a well-established trend and has resulted in great gains in efficiency of

production," says Charley Taylor, extension agricultural engineer at New Mexico A. & M. College. "Typically, a farmer buys a tractor and other equipment, and finds that under mechanization his work force can care for more acres. Larger acreage usually results in more efficient use of his machinery. With more acres, he spreads the overhead over more crop production and gets closer to full utilization of the equipment. Electrification saves additional hours of labor formerly needed for chores.

"As a result, Mr. Taylor concludes, "the modern farmer plans his operation with a view toward increasing the return on his investment through full employment of mechanical equipment."



DON'T LET THE BARS DOWN!

WHETHER RAISING CATTLE OR GINNING COTTON DON'T LOWER QUALITY STANDARDS!

HINDOO

2 POUNDS, 21-POUNDS TARE

Bagging

will help you build a reputation for good ginning. Generations of ginners have depended upon HINDOO for outstanding quality—performance—durability—economy. Wrap your bales with HINDOO.

Ludlow

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

• ATLANTA • BOSTON • GALVESTON • MEMPHIS • SAN FRANCISCO •

From our Washington Bureau



By FRED BAILEY
Washington Representative
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Cotton Producers Restless; Want Higher Supports**—When Congress returns to Washington next Jan. 8 it probably will find the "cotton problem" high on the list of items to receive early attention. Indications of that were evident in the closing days of the first session of the 82nd Congress.

Southern congressmen had begun to reflect grower dissatisfaction with prices. There was uneasiness in the Agriculture Department for fear that this dissatisfaction would be reflected in sharply lower plantings next year.

Sen. Eastland of Mississippi carried a bill around in his pocket during the final days of the session to boost cotton price supports next year, but failed to put it in the legislative hopper. It is likely that he will introduce it early next year.

The bill draft is a four-line proposal that all basic commodities—cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts—be supported at not less than 110 percent of parity to growers who plant within their acreage allotments, whenever allotments are in effect, and when marketing quotas have not been rejected.

Opinion here is that such a bill would have very little chance of passage, unless the situation changes drastically between now and next year. The major farm groups have historically opposed supports at even as high as parity. Few here think that even the cotton producer groups would back supports that high.

There are indications, however, that Sen. Eastland and others who think that under present high-cost conditions the present price support is too low, consider the bill as a "basis for getting the cotton problem before Congress."

• **Propose Hearings to Gather Production Cost Data**—There was considerable talk, but no final decision as congressmen headed for home, of recess hearings on cotton by the special Senate committee set up to keep tab on farm production costs and prices.

Sen. Eastland, who heads the committee, talked with colleagues on the Senate Agriculture Committee and called hearings in Memphis, and some place in California, possibly Fresno. So far as we can learn, no final decision was made.

The object of the proposed hearings would be to gather cost data as the basis for arguments next year in support of higher prices. There is evidence of some interest, also, in such hearings from the other side of the Capitol. Several Southern representatives said they would be interested in attending any hearings held.

• **Brannan Will Study Problem**—Agriculture Secretary Brannan has "taken under consideration" the request made by a delegation of Southerners for higher supports for cotton next year. The delegation included Sen. Stennis of Missis-

issippi, Rep. Smith of Mississippi, Rep. Cooley of North Carolina and spokesmen for farm groups in Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Spokesmen for the group said they told the Secretary that cotton prices must keep pace with rising costs of production if acreage goals are to be met. They pointed out to the Secretary, they said, that the 1951 cotton crop was the most expensive ever grown. They said, also, that growers are very much disappointed by the sharp drop in prices from planting to picking time.

No specific support level was discussed, but it was proposed that the

parity concept be changed to take into account the rising cost of production. It was emphasized, however, that if Congress fails to revise parity the Secretary still has authority to raise supports above 90 percent of parity.

It is understood that Brannan made no specific commitment, other than that he would study the problem. Other Department officials said Brannan would hesitate to single out cotton as the only major commodity to receive higher supports.

• **Talk About Price Ceilings, Too**—While cotton representatives talk higher supports there is some talk in the Office of Price Stabilization about lowering ceilings for the 1952 crop. Mike DiSalle has said only that he would not lower the ceiling on the 1951 crop, but has refused to commit himself on the ceiling for next year.

Wool may set a precedent for lowering cotton ceilings. The OPS has said that it plans to announce soon a 1952-crop wool ceiling about 20 percent under this year. That would mean a reduction of about 60 cents a pound.

There has been a considerable similarity between the wool and cotton markets. Both have been selling at about 20 per-

(Continued on Page 18)

Helped Found Hardwicke-Etter Company

Joe F. Etter Dies Oct. 17

Joe F. Etter, chairman of the board of Hardwicke-Etter Company, Sherman, Texas, manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery, died at his home Oct. 17 following a long illness. The pioneer industrialist and philanthropist was 80 years of age.

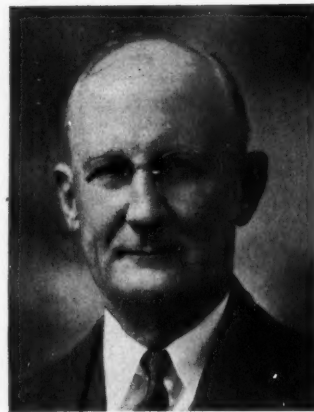
Mr. Etter was born in Sherman and attended one of the city's first public schools. He attended the University of Texas and in May, 1895, was married to Miss Lila Belle Waggener, whose father, Dr. Leslie Waggener, was one of the first presidents of the University.

Early in his business life Mr. Etter worked for the Roberts, Hardwicke & Taylor Hardware Company and in 1900 went into the retail hardware business with Mr. Hardwicke, now deceased, as Hardwicke-Etter Company. In 1909 they changed the company into a wholesale and mill supply business and in 1920 began the manufacture of cotton ginning machinery and mill supplies. Mr. Etter served as president of the company for many years and had been board chairman since 1943.

He is survived by his wife; a grandson, Thomas Leslie Etter; and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sara Porter Etter, New York City. His only son, Leslie Etter, who was an ambulance driver in France in the first world war, died in a gin accident at Mount Vernon, Texas, in 1932.

Funeral services for Mr. Etter were held Friday, Oct. 19, at the First Baptist Church in Sherman. Pallbearers were J. E. Jamison, R. C. Slagle, Sr., John A. Streun and A. D. Denton, Hardwicke-Etter Company officials; and Homer Dunn, R. M. Shelburne, M. U. Tinsley and Russell Law, company department heads.

Mr. Etter was active in the Baptist Church on local, state and national



JOE F. ETTER

levels. He taught a Sunday School class at the First Baptist Church in Sherman for many years and was a member of the board of deacons. He was a past member of the state Baptist executive board and a member of the board of the widely circulated Baptist Standard.

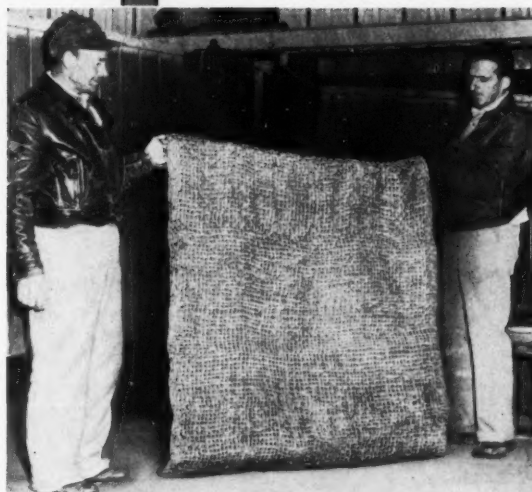
Always interested in youth and education, Mr. Etter was a member of the committee that surveyed and made recommendations for Baptist educational institutions in Texas. He had assisted personally numbers of young men and women in attending college.

In 1943, through the generosity of Mr. Etter, the Sherman Children's Clinic

(Continued on Page 17)



Quality Plus



The Use of AMCO
Bagging Assures Your
Cotton Bale Full
Protection. You Will Be
Proud of Cotton
Bales Wrapped with AMCO.
It Stands Up Under
All Sorts of Rough Handling.

In AMCO The "Plus" Means

- TOP QUALITY
- FULL WEIGHT
- FULL YARDAGE
- SUPERIOR STRENGTH

**AMERICAN
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

NOBLE & WEST STREETS

BROOKLYN 22, NEW YORK

Also Manufacturers of
Compress & Sewing Twines

BRANCH SALES OFFICE
1006 WASHINGTON AVE.
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

New Educational Service Circular Will Help Oil Mills to Maintain



FOR COTTONSEED HULLS

WHY IS IT good business to distribute educational information on cottonseed hulls right now? Strong demand for hulls is keeping many mills busy trying to supply their customers. It's natural to wish that this demand could be spread out more over the season—and to wonder whether it will continue long enough to move all of the cottonseed hulls yet to be produced from the large 1951 cotton crop.

Most of us can recall sudden slumps in the demand and price of hulls that have occurred later in the season in recent years. The NCPA Educational Service has recently published a new circular, "Save Money With Cottonseed Hulls," to give livestock producers needed information and to help mills maintain the present demand for hulls throughout the season.

Here are some of the reasons why we believe that this circular will be helpful to mills that distribute it now:

Advertising and educational work are most effective when they are timely. Experience has proved that buyers will listen to our sales message, or educational information, best at the time when they want to buy—not necessarily at the time when we are most anxious to sell. The same conditions that have created the present good demand for hulls make this the best time to give livestock producers the facts that will cause them to use hulls in the future.

Livestock producers need the information about hulls. Distributing the circular is a service to the producer, at a time when he needs help. The circular will help the dairyman and livestock raiser do what its title says: "Save Money With Cottonseed Hulls."

The local newspaper, on the day this article was written, said that dairymen were paying \$52 a ton for alfalfa hay—if they could find it—and were worried about the cost of producing milk. Used to replace part of the alfalfa—as outlined in the circular—cottonseed hulls can save money and help dairymen make more profit.

Beef cattle feeders are equally interested in saving money and have an opportunity to do so by making better use of such roughages as cottonseed hulls. Dr. W. M. Beeson of Purdue University recently told the American Meat Institute:

"In the next decade or two, improvements in the efficiency of beef production will come primarily through learning how to convert high cellulose feeds, such as soybean straw, oat straw, cottonseed hulls, corn silage, grass silage

■ A WIDER USE of hulls on Cotton Belt farms will help to overcome a roughage deficiency in milk and meat production.

By **WALTER B. MOORE**

Assistant Director, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association

and many other feeds into a highly efficient growing and fattening ration."

Failure to supply enough roughage is listed by many livestock authorities as a major factor in retarding the efficiency and economy of milk and meat production in the Cotton Belt. Proper use of cottonseed hulls on more Cotton Belt farms is one of the important steps in overcoming this handicap.

Present conditions offer an opportunity to develop larger local markets for hulls. A leading authority has said: "The success of a mill depends in no small degree on its ability to cut costs of the sale and delivery of its feed products, especially in terms of freight."

Some mills are currently enjoying the best local demand for hulls that they have ever had. Others have been shipping their hulls to distant markets that usually will not pay the freight costs on such a bulky feed. Mills located where there has been a good local demand for hulls, year in and year out, have had an obvious advantage over those in so-called "surplus areas."

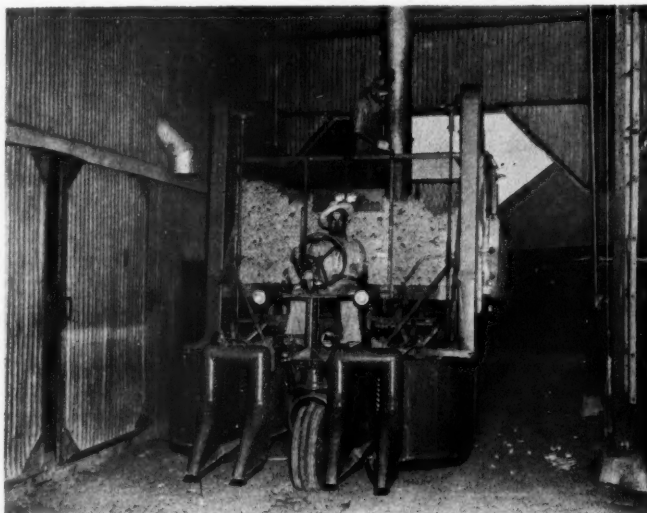
This should be an opportune time to build up the local demand for cottonseed hulls for the future, and to eliminate some of the headaches that have resulted from lack of local demand in the past. Experience shows that local advertising and distribution of such educational material as this new circular on cottonseed hulls are effective ways to develop this local demand.

Winter Cover Crops

Winter cover crops serve a threefold purpose, according to soil conservationists, who say they help control erosion and leaching, furnish forage for livestock, and return enough plant manure to the land to build up a satisfactory level of productivity.

U. S. Farm Land Values

BAE-USDA says farm land values in the U.S. as a whole are five percent above March and 17 percent above a year ago. Index for July was 202 percent of 1912-14 average. Nearly a third of the farms sold during the year ending last March were to nonfarm people.



New Mexico Grower Solves Trailer Problem

DRAPER BRANTLEY, farm operator in New Mexico's Pecos River Valley, near Loving, ran out of trailer space recently, just about the time he finished picking a block of cotton. Not wanting to wait for an empty trailer, Draper drove the picker to the Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Company gin at Loving and had the bale ginned. Winston Lovelace is manager of the Pecos Valley mill and president of the New Mexico Ginners' Association.

Joe F. Etter

(Continued from Page 14)

was chartered by the state, and plans are being made for the establishment of a non-profit clinic for children in the Sherman area. Mr. Etter had set up a trust fund, which now amounts to \$200,000, for this work.

Mr. Etter's civic service to his community was wide. He had been a director and board member of several welfare agencies and did much work with the YMCA. He enjoyed deep sea fishing and in former years made annual trips to Florida to enjoy the sport, but he always said his real hobby was work.

He was a member of the Grayson County War Board and the Sherman War Council in the first world war. During the last war Hardwicke-Etter Company made mortar shells and won the coveted "E" award several times.

One of Mr. Etter's acts of kindness for others grew out of his concern for a blind couple that always occupied the pew behind his in church. Learning that a corneal transplant would not help this couple, Mr. Etter asked that his eyes be sent to the Bank for Sight Restoration in New York. They were sent by air to the bank a few hours after his death.

More Loan Cotton Needed to Stabilize Cotton Price

A serious slackening of cotton moving into the CCC loan threatens the possibility of strong price stabilization, the producer's only hope of selling part of his crop at 40 cents a pound or more. This view was expressed this week by M. S. Shaw, associate director of the Mississippi Extension Service, and chairman of the State Committee for Orderly Marketing.

The recent price decrease was possible because there was not enough cotton in the government loan to begin strongly stabilizing the price, he said.

"Unless producers generally put many bales into loan for the remainder of the harvesting and ginning season, the price stabilization effect may be largely lost," Mr. Shaw warned.

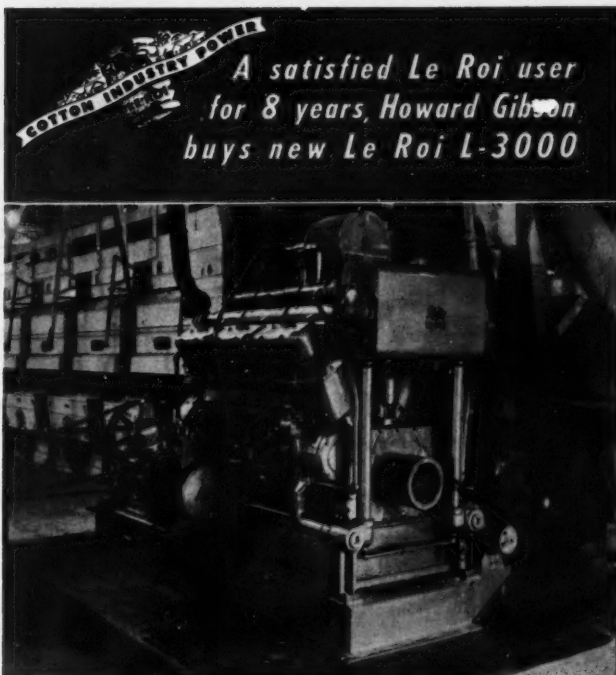
A large percentage of the cotton ginned to date is being held by the producers themselves, an idea being to sell quickly without the red tape of redeeming bales from the loan in event of sufficient rise in price, the Extension leader said.

"The very fact that the cotton the producer is holding can be marketed quickly has an adverse effect on price stabilization," Mr. Shaw pointed out. "Only when bales are under the CCC loan can they exert their maximum influence toward higher prices."

Increased use of the CCC loan is not meant to conflict with the financing of cotton storage by banks or lending agencies.

The Southern states agreed to get 500,000 bales under the loan by Oct. 25 in order to secure a favorable degree of price stabilization.

Farmers had 40 cents or more per pound in mind as a "fair price" when they planted a greatly increased acreage last spring in response to the 16,000,000 bale national goal set by the Secretary of Agriculture. This crop proved an unusually expensive one to produce.



...because LE ROI Dependability keeps ginning costs down

MR. HOWARD GIBSON, owner of the Valentine Gin Company, Waxahachie, Texas was faced with the problem of enlarging and modernizing his gin.

Naturally he needed more power to run his equipment. His selection — a new Le Roi 12-cylinder L-3000 engine. His reason — he was sold on Le Roi dependability and economy, having owned a 6-cylinder Le Roi for eight years.

Here's what Mr. Gibson wrote, "This year we bought a new 12-cylinder Le Roi. It has proven to be a most economical and dependable power unit. It saves space, is easy to operate, and requires a minimum of attention and repair."

Keep your ginning costs down — join the long list of satisfied Le Roi users. Sizes range from 6 to 600 hp — you can select the engine that fits your needs and run it on low-cost natural gas, butane, or propane. Have your Le Roi distributor show you an installation — see how Le Roi's help keep ginning costs down.



LE ROI COMPANY

MILWAUKEE 14, WISCONSIN

BIRMINGHAM

TULSA

Le Roi Cotton-Engine Distributors

Carson Machine & Supply Co.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.
General Machine & Supply Co., Odessa, Texas
Southern Engine & Pump Company,
Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Dal-
las, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas,
and Lafayette, Hauma, La.

Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La.
Jackson, Miss.
Tri-State Equipment Co.,
Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn.
Nortex Engine & Equipment Co.,
Wichita Falls, Texas
Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas

F-38

As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

● Expansion of Seed Grading Sought

The Department of Agriculture hopes to have a program for the grading of cottonseed in California, Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Texas in operation by the time the 1952 crop is harvested. Such a grading program would enable Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase cottonseed on a grade basis instead of the uniform price system in effect this year.

Specialists of the Department are now in those areas setting up the grading program. Belief has been expressed by some Department officials that under the grading program cotton producers in those areas will receive higher prices for their seed than are paid under the uniform program.

The California price is \$69 per ton, net f. o. b. gin, equivalent to a grading rate of 105%. Arizona and counties in New Mexico west of but not including Colfax, Mora, San Miguel, Guadalupe, De Baca, Chaves, and Eddy, as well as Hudspeth and El Paso counties in Texas, will receive a price of \$67.50 per ton—equal to grade rate of 103.

● Tax Moratorium Lifted

The 60-day moratorium on the issuance of tax amortization certificates has been lifted by the Defense Production Administration. However, a system of priorities for the processing of applications has been inaugurated and this will bar many businesses from consideration for tax benefits. Cotton gins and oil mills are not included in the first priority list.

Under the new rules, certificates of necessity on construction commenced after Nov. 1 will be issued only if DPA has, prior to beginning of construction, made a determination as to the shortage of facilities and essentiality of the product.

DPA did not include any gins or cottonseed oil mills in a list of 456 certificates issued recently covering applications approved during the Sept. 20-22 period and were exempt from the moratorium.

● Other Worries, Too

Prospective shortages of fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides are also worrying agriculture officials in Washington. Sulphur and sulphuric acid is the key to this problem and critical shortages will continue for another six months. This was reflected in a recent order cutting sulphuric acid users to 90 percent of 1950 consumption. Increased production of sulphur will not become available until next year, when manufacturers of agricultural production supplies, along with industrial consumers, will receive larger allocations.

● Less Steel for Farm Production

The Senate Agriculture Committee has strongly urged that agriculture be given a higher priority in the allocation

of steel and other scarce materials essential to the production of farm machinery, fertilizer and pesticides. However, Defense Production Administration has announced that steel allocations for agriculture for the first quarter of 1952 will be cut another six percent, making the total amount available only 75 percent of 1951 use.

The Senate Committee declared that if food and fiber production is maintained at abnormally high levels to meet defense requirements, farmers must be assured of sufficient equipment and supplies. This is particularly true of labor-saving machines, the committee said, in view of the steady decline of farm labor available. The committee feels that defense officials have not given agriculture as high a rating as it merits and suggests a priority second only to the more important military demands.

● Linters and Pulp Exports

The Office of International Trade has licensed 120,707 bales of cotton linters and pulp for export since Aug. 1 of this year. Raw linters accounted for 66,237 bales and cotton pulp for 54,470 bales.

● Less Metal for Food Industry

Tighter rules for approving applications for steel, copper, and aluminum for construction of food production, food processing, and wholesale food distribution facilities were announced this week by USDA.

In substance, the three basic categories of essentiality under which all construction applications will now be reviewed by USDA are as follows: (1) Non-deferrable projects which are basically important to the nation's food program, where existing facilities of the type applied for are clearly inadequate to meet recognized food program requirements; (2) non-deferrable projects involving public health, safety and welfare, where immediate remodeling or replacement of facilities has been ordered by appropriate local, state, or national officials in order to safeguard public interests; (3) projects involving severe personal hardship. Projects in this category will be given materials only after the needs of categories one and two are met.

USDA says the new rules were made necessary by the reduced quantities of controlled materials which will be available for such construction during early 1952.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 14)

cent under ceilings established at the high point of prices.

Cotton has the advantage over wool, however, in that the minimum to which ceilings could be lowered is only about \$15 a bale under the present ceiling. The lowest ceiling would be around 42 cents a pound, since the law says that

no ceiling can be set below parity or the May 19, 1951, price, whichever is the higher. The May 19 price of 42 cents a pound would prevail.

● **Chance That Ceilings Will Be Abandoned**—The possibility that all farm price ceilings will be abandoned before next spring is talked in responsible Washington quarters. DiSalle has said that beef ceilings are the keystone of the drive to hold down farm prices and he has hinted that if these come off he may be forced to abandon all farm price controls.

Washington opinion is that decontrol of beef cattle is more than a 50-50 possibility by the end of this year. An OPS survey showed that virtually every packer who is in compliance with the law also is keeping his books in red ink. About half of them are admittedly violating the ceiling orders, OPS investigators report.

Decontrol talk is officially denied, but some OPS officials admit privately that they haven't much choice. A few will admit that farm ceilings have had little or no effect on prices to consumers. It is hard to claim that ceilings have helped consumers when farm prices have consistently been below ceilings, as in the case of cotton, soybeans, wool and hogs.

DiSalle recently told Congress that unless he is given authority to put ceilings at below parity there is nothing he can do to keep food prices from rising. There is virtually no chance that Congress will do that.

● **1952 Cotton Goal Lowered**—Official announcement by Secretary Brannan that there will be no acreage allotments or marketing quotas on 1952 cotton cleared the way for another request to growers for a big crop next year. Although no decision has been made on the size of crop to be asked for, present indications are that the Department will ask for somewhere close to 26 million acres.

Officials point out three reasons why they think the goals will be below 1951 planted acreage. First, the almost certain shortage of labor and lack of assurance that fertilizer and pesticide supplies will be sufficient; second, the higher cost of production which will force many growers out of cotton; and, third, the greater need to expand livestock feed production in the South.

The Department still lists cotton as being in "short supply" and there is every indication that it will continue short for some time. Factors other than "over-supply" will influence Brannan in suggesting some cut in 1952 acreage.

The Department estimated the total supply of cotton for the 1951-52 year at 18,953,000 bales, including a carry-over of 2,106,000 bales. This, it commented officially, is "considerably below a desirable level for these times." The Department estimated 1951-52 domestic mill consumption at 10,040,000 bales and exports at 6,000,000 bales.

Unofficially, some cotton men in the Department admit that both estimates may be "just a bit on the high side." They think actual U.S. consumption will be around 9,600,000 bales and exports 5,500,000 bales. They are not at all certain that exports will be that high.

● **More than 15,000,000 U.S. boys and girls have taken part in the 4-H club activities since the program began some 30 years ago.**

How Effective Seed Treatment Benefits YOU and YOUR CUSTOMER



Even with the best cotton seed, even with new varieties, many cotton growers have been running into trouble with seed rot and damping off, leaf spot and anthracnose—with poor germination, poor stands and exceedingly disappointing yields.

PROPER TREATMENT PAYS TWO WAYS

Cotton runs into these troubles when the seed is not treated, or when the job of treating is not done carefully. When good seed is properly treated with "Ceresan" seed disinfectant, growers usually get good disease control and good stands.

Growers get better yields—yields as much as 40 per cent better—when seed is properly treated with "Ceresan." This is true even in bad seasons when many stands are poor.

Your benefits come at ginning time when the larger crop from treated seed comes in. And you also benefit in repeat seed-treating business from satisfied customers the next year, when you make sure your operators apply the right amount of "Ceresan" to the seed treated in your equipment.

For full details on effective seed treating, ask for Du Pont's free handbook "How to Treat" (A-999). Write to Du Pont, Semesan Section, Wilmington, Delaware.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF DU PONT SEED TREATMENT

MECHANICALLY DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	6 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	3 oz./100 lbs.

ACID DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	4 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	2 oz./100 lbs.

FUZZY COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	9 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	4½ oz./100 lbs.

• With all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning statements on use of product are given, read them carefully.

Listen to Du Pont "Cavalcade of America"
Tuesday Nights, NBC Network



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

CERESAN®
Disinfects and Protects Seed

Georgia One-Acre Contest Winners Get Awards

Some 1,000 Future Farmers of America from every section of Georgia jammed the city auditorium in Macon Oct. 20 to take part in the FFA Annual Rally and see four of their members receive honors and awards for outstanding performance.



J. E. MOSES

ances in the 1950 FFA one-acre cotton contest.

Winners were Jimmy Maner, Macon, Bibb County, top producer in the contest with 2,537 pounds of seed cotton,

from District 1; Carl Lord, Dexter, Laurens County, District 2, with 2,471 pounds; Theodore Caudell, Homer, Banks County, District 3, with 2,265 pounds; and Tom Rogers, Cassville, Bartow County, with 2,388 pounds.

Each boy was presented a check for \$85 to cover the cost of their trip to the national FFA convention held in Kansas City recently. Jimmy Maner, top winner in the cotton contest, also received a beautiful plaque for his outstanding performance.

Two hundred and eighty-five boys competed this year in FFA farming activities and all received the highest award the Georgia Association of Future Farmers of America can confer, the Honorary Georgia Planter Degree. The degree entitles those receiving it to honorary membership in the organization.

Sam McGowan, Cartersville, president of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, which sponsored the one-acre contest, was scheduled to make the awards to the winners, but was unable to attend. Making the awards in Mr. McGowan's absence was J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer of the crushers association.

Mr. Moses was one of 18 public officials and representatives of commercial organizations who received the Honorary Georgia Planter Degree at the rally.

• The average American today eats about 60 percent more fruits and vegetables than he did in the period 1909 to 1913. Increase in individual diets, plus an increase in population, has boosted the importance of home gardens and other sources of fresh vegetables and fruits.

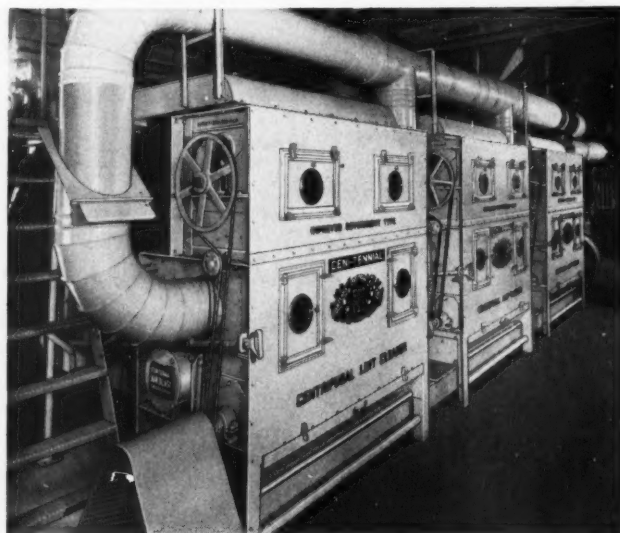
New Fiber Testing Lab In North Carolina

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture recently opened a new cotton fiber testing laboratory, which Commissioner of Agriculture L. Y. Ballentine said will "help North Carolina farmers to market their cotton to the best advantage. To do this," he said, "we must find out all we can about the qualities of cotton grown in various sections of the state so that we may determine how better to meet mill requirements."

Mr. Ballentine points out that "some areas can grow cotton cheaper than we can in North Carolina, because the small size of many of our farms makes mechanization impractical. On the other hand," he continued, "we know that we can produce a high grade of cotton; and herein lies our opportunity. Our continued success with this crop depends on growing a premium product and convincing the manufacturers that we have the kind of fiber they want."

Venezuelan Oilseed Crop About Same As in 1950

USDA reports that production of vegetable oils in Venezuela in 1951-52 is expected to be essentially the same as the previous year. Although palm oil output may add 500 short tons, and cottonseed oil 550 tons, failure to finance sesame production could result in a decline of 1,100 tons of sesame oil. There is nothing new regarding the production of coconuts, the principal domestic vegetable oil material.



**FOR CLEANER COTTON
WITHOUT WASTE INSTALL
CEN-TENNIAL IMPROVED
GOVERNMENT TYPE CEN-
TRIFUGAL LINT CLEANERS.**

May be easily installed behind any make or type of gin.

Either submerged or elevated lint flue may be used.

Lint cleaners are completely enclosed eliminating the continuous use of an extra man for operation.

Three stand installation pictured at left.

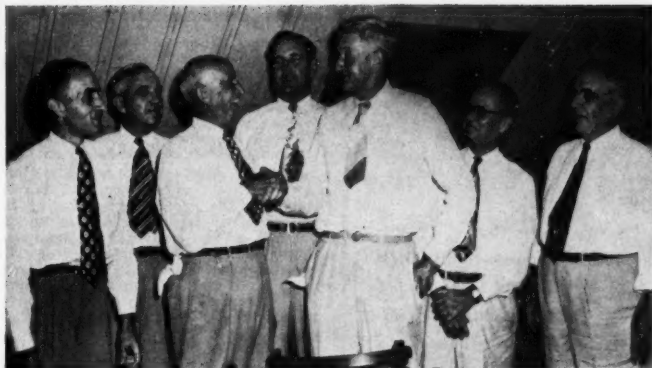
Write for Bulletin 51-L

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.



Riverside Mills Honors Retired Railroad Man

RIVERSIDE MILLS of Augusta, Ga., did the unusual recently. The company gave an appreciation dinner for a retired salesman who used to call on it. He is Robert B. Arthur, former district freight agent for the Southern Railroad, "the most accommodating railroad man who ever hustled a freight car when you needed it most." One Riverside official commented, "If things got in a pinch and we had to ship stuff fast, we'd call Bob Arthur . . . He'd go over in the yards, round up a freight car, and come riding it up to the plant." Pictured, left to right: Thomas F. Tooney, Dennis J. Collins, Mr. Arthur, Marion A. Collins, Willard Lewis, Riverside president, Donald R. McRae, and Harry H. Cosgrove.

U.S. Agricultural Exports

In the 12 months ended June 30, 1951 U.S. exports of agricultural products were valued at 3,409 million dollars, compared with 2,987 million in the preceding year. This was a gain of 422 million dollars or 14 percent. The quantity

index of agricultural exports declined four percent between the two fiscal years.

One factor contributing to the increase in the value of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1950-51 was an increase of 13 percent in the gold and dollar holdings of foreign countries at the beginning of

fiscal 1950-51 compared with a year earlier. During 1950-51 foreign countries financed out of their own dollar resources about two-thirds of the value of U.S. agricultural exports of 3.4 billion dollars while in the preceding year they financed only slightly over one-third of the 3.0 billion dollars worth of U.S. agricultural exports. Despite this increase in their dollar expenditure on U.S. agricultural exports in 1950-51, foreign countries were able to increase their gold and dollar holdings by 20 percent during that year.

The Korean war, which began in June 1950, gave rise to two factors which tended to cause foreign countries to spend their dollar exchange rather than to continue to hold it. One of these factors was an increase in personal incomes in raw-material-producing countries as a result of post-Korean price increases, and in other countries as a result of full employment and production expansion. The other factor was an attempt by foreign countries to build up their stocks of foods and raw materials in anticipation of expected price increases.

Of the 422 million dollar increase in the total value of agricultural exports, the value of total food exports increased 301 million dollars or 19 percent; and the value of cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural non-foods increased 121 million dollars or nine percent in 1950-51 compared to 1949-50.

Exports of cotton and cotton linters, the most important agricultural export staple, fell one percent in value and 27 percent in volume in the 12 months ended June 30, 1951 compared with exports in the preceding 12 months.

FOR GOOD ALL ROUND PERFORMANCE

Plant PAULA

The Balanced Cotton



DEERING FARMS, INC.
DEERING, MISSOURI

Sales Office: 511 First Street, Kennett, Missouri

Farmers' Complaints Are Aired

Improvement in the Quality of Insecticides Is Urged

■ MANY COMPLAINTS by farmers not justified, although some are—and that was reason for meeting with insecticide manufacturers Oct. 18. Insecticide quality expected to improve, but contamination of some materials will result if more steel not allocated to container manufacturers.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY of insecticides and methods of distributing them should result from a meeting held at College Station, Texas, on Oct. 18. The meeting, called by the Insect Control Section of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, was attended by representatives of the major manufacturers of insecticides; the departments of agriculture of Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma; USDA; land-grant colleges; trade associations; and others interested in cotton insect control.

Eugene Butler, chairman of the Insect Control Section of the State-Wide Cotton Committee and editor of *The Progressive Farmer*, presided. In his opening remarks Mr. Butler emphasized that results obtained with sprays and dust in the past few years, including the 1950 season, have been generally good. But, he said, there have been a number of legitimate complaints that justify closer supervision of manufacture, packaging, and distribution of materials. Mr. Butler and others who spoke said everything possible should be done to strengthen the farmer's confidence in poisons and the insect control program.

It is widely recognized that many of the complaints made by farmers are not traceable to poor formulations, but are due to improper application of materials at the wrong time, or other causes. There is much educational work yet to be done, it was pointed out, to teach farmers (1) to follow the state guides for insect control; (2) to use the right nozzles on spray machines; (3) to see that swaths overlap when spraying or dusting by airplanes; and (4) to apply poisons in the right amounts and at the right times.

Listed among the complaints made by farmers during the current season were the following: (1) lack of uniformity in the amount of technical material in a gallon of spray; (2) contamination with 2-4D-type materials; (3) poorly formulated sprays; (4) poor packaging (weak sacks, unlined containers, second-hand containers); (5) short measure; (6) failure to deliver as agreed. "Like one rotten apple in a barrel," one speaker said, "one batch of bad poison did more to tear down confidence in poisons than many good batches could do to restore it."

A spokesman for the insecticide industry discussed the problems manufacturers face and listed as the most important a threatened shortage of steel for containers. Efforts to obtain a sufficient allotment of steel so far have been unsuccessful. If the necessary steel is not allotted the insecticide manufacturers will be forced to package some materials in used containers. When this is done materials frequently become contaminated and break down, resulting in poor control of insects and sometimes damage to the crop.

A resolution was passed at the College Station meeting urging Texas representatives in Congress to assist in obtaining necessary steel allocations for packaging cotton insecticides in new containers. If steel is obtained for this purpose for the 1952 crop, it must be allocated immediately and earmarked for this purpose. It is estimated that only 7,500 tons of steel will be required to properly package the cotton spray material the entire Cotton Belt will need to produce another 16-million bale crop. The figure of 7,500 tons does not include steel needed to package insecticides or agricultural chemicals for use other than on cotton.

Entomologists and others who attended the meeting Oct. 18 noted the close cooperation of the insecticide industry in the development of an effective control program. The weaknesses that have shown up in manufacture of materials are relatively few when the total quantity of insecticides now being used is considered. The manufacturers have demonstrated their desire to do everything possible to build and maintain public confidence in materials and the insect control program. It is believed that many of the causes of present complaints will disappear before the 1952 crop is planted.

Farm Income Situation

Farmers received about 21.7 billion dollars from marketings in the first nine months of 1951, USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This was 14 percent more than they received in the corresponding period last year, although the total volume of marketings was about the same as a year ago.

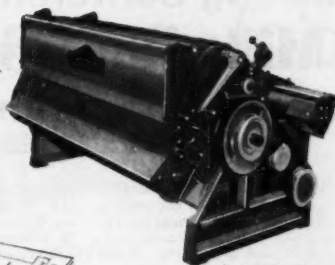
Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products were about 14.1 billion dollars in the first nine months, or 23 percent above last year. All the major livestock groups shared in the increase. Poultry and egg receipts were up 31 percent, meat animals 22 percent, and dairy products 18 percent. Crop receipts were around 7.6 billion dollars, nearly the same as in the first nine months of 1950. Higher average prices of crops were offset by a smaller volume of sales. Receipts from wheat, corn, and fruits were lower than a year ago, but those from cotton and vegetables were higher. Tobacco receipts were largely unchanged.

Total cash receipts from marketings in September were around 3.4 billion dollars, 13 percent above August because of larger marketings, and 15 percent above last September because of higher average prices. Receipts from livestock and products in September were 1.7 billion dollars, about the same as the month before, but 10 percent higher than a year earlier. Receipts from meat animals were slightly above those in August, owing to larger marketings. They were six percent over September last year, although marketings were down. Increased marketings and higher prices both contributed to an increase of eight percent in receipts from poultry and eggs compared with August, and to a 25 percent increase over a year ago. Receipts from dairy products were down seasonally, although they were about 12 percent above last year.

Crop receipts in September were around 1.7 billion dollars. This was 30 percent more than in August and 20 percent above last September, despite lower average prices in both cases. Receipts from most crops were up seasonally from August especially for cotton, peanuts, soybeans, and potatoes; but those from wheat were lower. Receipts from most of the principal crops were above a year ago.

Foundation Seed Program Set for Next Year

Continuation of a program begun in 1948 for the purchase and distribution of foundation seed so as to increase the supplies of improved varieties for farmers has been announced. As in previous years, contracts for Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of specified 1952-crop foundation and registered grass and legume seeds will be offered to eligible producers of these seeds, and breeder seed of the specified varieties will be bought from agricultural experiment stations and originating plant breeders. These seeds will be purchased under production contracts at prices determined by the president of CCC. A typical result of the program in the last three years was an increase in the available supply of Kenland Red Clover foundation seed from about 500 pounds in 1948 to 7,148 pounds in 1949, about 100,000 pounds in 1950, and to an estimated 140,000 pounds in 1951.



**DESIGN ENGINEER
COTTON GIN EQUIPMENT**



**SKF
BEARING
ENGINEER**

TEAM

FOR EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

Over the years, **SKF** engineers have worked closely with engineers and designers in every field of industry. This co-operation, this *team-work*, has helped industry minimize friction in all types of equipment from the smallest motors to the largest blooming mills. Whether you are designing new equipment or looking for efficient, economical replacement bearings, look confidently to **SKF** for expert, proved advice. Depend on **SKF** to help you put the right bearing in the right place. 7270-N



WHY SKF IS PREFERRED BY ALL INDUSTRY

integrity • craftsmanship • metallurgy
tolerance control • surface finish
product uniformity • engineering service
field service

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.—manufacturers of SKF and HESS-BRIGHT bearings.

Processing Conference Nov. 5-7: Oil Mills Have Stake In Results of Experiments

BECAUSE COTTONSEED MEAL as it is now processed is not getting its share of the protein market for swine and poultry, the forthcoming conference on cottonseed processing at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory has important significance for the cottonseed crushing industry.

The conference, sponsored jointly by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association and the Laboratory, is to be held at the Laboratory in New Orleans, Nov. 5-7.

First Day

On the first day there will be reports on feeding experiments by the following: E. L. Stephenson, of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station; F. H. Smith, of the North Carolina station; H. D. Wallace, of the Florida station; F. H. Bird, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Rockville, Conn.; J. L. Fletcher, of the Mississippi station; K. Kuiken, of The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Cincinnati; C. L. Morgan, of the South Carolina station; C. M. Lyman, Fred Hale and J. R. Couch, of the Texas station; H. R. Bird and N. F. Ellis, of USDA's

Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md.; B. W. Heywang, of the U.S. Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, Ariz.; M. Womack and M. L. Horn, of USDA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Beltsville.

Second Day

The second day, Nov. 6, will be given over to round table discussions on significant questions in nutrition. Subjects are as follows:

What Are the Limits of Free Gossypol Content That Affect the Value of Cottonseed Meal in Hog and Chick Feeds? Discussion leader, J. R. Couch, Texas A. & M. College.

What Are the Limits of Free Gossypol Content That Affect the Use of Cottonseed Meal in Mash for Laying Hens? Discussion leader, T. J. Cunha, University of Florida.

What Is the Effect of Processing Conditions on the Protein Value for Hogs, Chicks, and Cattle of Meals Containing .03 Percent or Less Free Gossypol? Discussion leader, H. R. Bird, Bureau of Animal Industry.

What Is the Effect of Supplementing

Cottonseed Meal with Amino Acids? How Do Mixtures of Cottonseed and Soybean Meals Compare to Either Used Alone? (These subjects will be introduced by N. W. Flodin, E. I. DuPont de Nemours, Inc., who will review potential availability and cost of amino acids used as supplements.) Discussion leader, A. B. Watts, Louisiana State University.

What Is the Relationship, if Any, Between the Chemical Properties and the Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meals? Discussion leader, C. M. Lyman, Texas A. & M. College.

The day's session will close with a tour of the Laboratory and private conferences.

Third Day

On the final day, Nov. 7, there will be reports on processing and related research. Subjects and speakers are as follows: Survey of Composition of Commercial Meals and Oils, by T. H. Hopper; Production of Screw Press Meals of Superior Nutritive Value in Commercial Oil Mills, by H. L. Vix and F. H. Thurber; Effect of Conditions of Rolling on the Chemical Properties of Hydraulic Pressed Cottonseed Meal, by C. G. Reuther; Engineering Research on Screw Press Operation, A Progress Report, by A. C. Wamble; Oil Color As Related to Processing Conditions, by Catherine Pominski. Those making the foregoing reports are with the Laboratory except Mr. Wamble, who is with the Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station.

After lunch, there will be another tour of the laboratory and private conferences.

(Continued on Page 28)

THE NEW AUTOMATIC Dri-Slide Statifier*

Satisfactorily tested during the 1950 ginning season
and will be installed on all 1951 Statifier outfits.

The new type electric valve automatically drains the wet water solution from the nozzles back into the supply tank when the batt stops coming from the condenser. This prevents the mist nozzles from dripping on the lint slide, and keeps the lines from freezing in cold weather.

THE NEW VALVE CAN BE INSTALLED ON STATIFIER OUTFITS NOW IN USE.

Write for Dri-Slide Information

KEMGAS PROCESS COMPANY

Mail Address: 2414 15th Street

Phones: 2-3692, 2-2894

Lubbock, Texas

Reasonably priced complete Statifier Outfits for the Lint Slide, or for Lint Slide and Distributor.

*Trade Mark Registered

Right for every Job

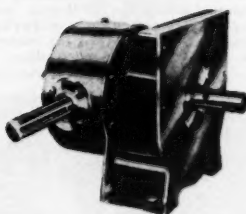
**IN YOUR
MILL**



**SCREW CONVEYORS
AND ACCESSORIES**

YOU CAN TRUST THIS EMBLEM

*Serving
the Cotton Oil Mill
Industry for
25 Years*



**ROLLER BEARING COUNTER-
SHAFT BOX END**

Repair parts are interchangeable with drive head on screw elevator.

Whether it be for your seed house, cleaning room, lint room or cake and meal room—Fort Worth has the right equipment to solve your problems . . . a full line of pneumatic cooling systems, seed unloaders, linter saws and lint cleaner units.

Fort Worth is your headquarters for power transmission equipment, exhaust fans, pressure feeders, drag flight conveyors, screw elevators, multiple v-drives and roller chain sprockets.

FORT WORTH STEEL AND
MACHINERY CO.

MAIN OFFICE
3600 McCART, FORT WORTH, TEXAS
PLANTS IN FORT WORTH and DALLAS

SALES OFFICES and WAREHOUSES
KANSAS CITY CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS MEMPHIS
ATLANTA HOUSTON
DALLAS LOS ANGELES



There and Back by Air

Murray Sales Force Visits California

■ Forty-five were in group that left Dallas Oct. 20 on American Airlines DC6 for visit to gins in San Joaquin Valley, with stopovers in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The sales force of The Murray Company spent two days in a sales meeting at Dallas on Oct. 18-19, then flew to California where the men became better acquainted with types of gin installations used in the San Joaquin Valley and methods of operation followed in that important cotton-producing area. Several members of the Dallas engineering and factory staff also made the trip.

The group left for Los Angeles Saturday afternoon, Oct. 20, on an American Airlines DC6, returning to Dallas non-stop from San Francisco by American on Saturday, Oct. 27.

The men visited a number of gin plants in the Bakersfield area on Monday, Oct. 22, and saw others enroute to Fresno on Tuesday. After spending two days in the Fresno area, the group flew to San Francisco late Thursday, Oct. 25. The return flight left San Francisco Saturday, Oct. 27.

(Continued on Page 28)

AT TOP: The group pictured just before the flight left for Los Angeles.

BELOW: American Airline hostesses, wearing orchids presented them by Murray, add a note of beauty to this picture of Murray officials who made the trip.

L. to r.: L. A. Skinner, vice-president, Atlanta; Brown L. Hays, district sales manager, Dallas; H. A. Boggs, branch manager, Memphis; and, occupying a strategic position between the hostesses, D. D. Day, vice-president, Dallas.

CG&OMPress Photos.



Medal of Honor



Major General William F. Dean, of Berkeley, California—Medal of Honor. In the hard early days of the Korean War, when it was Red armor against American rifles, General Dean chose to fight in the most seriously threatened parts of the line with his men. At Taejon, just before his position was overrun, he was last seen hurling hand grenades defiantly at tanks.

General William Dean knew in his heart that it's every man's duty to defend America. You know it, too. The General's job was in Korea and he did it superbly well. Your defense job is here at home. And one of the best ways to do that job is to start right now buying your full share of United States Defense* Bonds. For remember, your Defense Bonds help keep America *strong*, just as soldiers like General Dean keep America safe. And only through America's strength can your nation . . . and your family . . . and you . . . have a life of security.

Defense is your job, too. For the sake of all our servicemen, for your own sake, help make this land so powerful that no American again may have to die in war. Buy United States Defense* Bonds now—for peace!

Remember that when you're buying bonds for national defense, you're also building a personal reserve of cash savings. Remember, too, that if you don't save *regularly*, you generally don't save at all. Money you take

home usually is money spent. So sign up today in the Payroll Savings Plan where you work, or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank. For your country's security, and your own, buy U. S. Defense Bonds now!

****U.S. Savings Bonds are Defense Bonds - Buy them regularly!***



The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertisement. It is donated by this publication in cooperation with the Advertising Council and the Magazine Publishers of America as a public service.

Murray Sales Force

(Continued from Page 24)

day morning, arriving in Dallas that afternoon.

Following are those who made the trip: Dallas sales personnel: D. D. Day, vice-president; Brown L. Hays, district sales manager; F. O. Weldon, assistant district sales manager; Charles Elbert, W. M. Stovall, L. M. Coco, R. D. Andersen, C. K. Cartwright, Jr., E. B. Rainey, J. S. Nevitt, C. N. Kornegay, C. L. Crittendon, Gene Roberts, C. M. Butler, Jr., and J. D. Simmons.

Dallas engineering and factory personnel: J. C. Neitzel, chief engineer; C. W. Hodde, plant superintendent; A. B. Christoph, Paul Garde, O. S. Marshall, Herschel Widener, J. H. Goodbar, J. D. Stayton, L. G. Adams, L. M. Cox, and Clyde Romans.

Memphis personnel: H. A. Boggs, branch manager; R. D. Day, assistant branch manager (did not leave with group, but joined them Sunday, Oct. 21, flying to Los Angeles on that date); J. N. Day, T. C. Brazeal, Kelley Graves, Mitchell Graves, T. F. Bryant, Thomas Bates, J. B. Farmer, and C. W. Hydrick.

Atlanta personnel: L. A. Skinner, vice-president; C. A. Pope, N. W. Currow, D. M. LeGrand, J. J. Taylor, M. F. Glehrst, Lee O. Pinn, G. H. McMasters, H. M. Davis, and M. A. Lide.

H. E. Thompson, of Ginners Supply Company, sales agent for The Murray Company in California and Arizona, prepared the list of gins visited by the group.

Processing Conference

(Continued from Page 24)

ferences, followed by reports on Fundamentals of Production of Cottonseed Meals of Superior Nutritive Value, by A. M. Altschul, and Immediate Processing and Engineering Problems Requiring Investigation, by E. A. Gastrock. Both speakers are with the Laboratory.

The conference will close with a round table discussion and concluding remarks by A. L. Ward, Dallas, director of NCPA's Educational Service, and C. H. Fisher, director of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Members of the cottonseed crushing industry planning to attend the conference should make hotel reservations by writing C. H. Fisher, director, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans 19, La.

'51 Texas State Fair Sets New Attendance Record

The 1951 State of Texas closed out its 66th edition in Dallas on Oct. 21, setting a new national attendance record for annual fairs.

Total attendance for the mammoth 16-day exposition was 2,320,129 an increase of 145,610 over last year's attendance. The fair thus set a new record to shoot at and re-established its position as the world's greatest state fair.

Its biggest day was Sunday, Oct. 14, when 276,585 people went through the turnstiles for the biggest Sunday crowd in the fair's history. Attendance was

more than twice as much as that of any other annual fair in the country.

A number of innovations in presenting livestock, agriculture, industrial and science shows were introduced at the 1951 fair. The Storybook of Texas Agriculture, the Science-Engineering Show, the thousands of other free exhibits, the great array of livestock shows—all came in for their share of praise from fairgoers.

"Guys and Dolls," the current big hit musical, attracted some 96,000 fairgoers. "Ice Cycles," the lavish spectacle on skates, drew even more.

Officials are already laying plans for the 1952 State Fair of Texas, which will be held Oct. 4 through 19.

Philippine Copra Shipments Are High in September

Philippine shipments of copra and coconut oil during September 1951 were 81,051 and 6,497 long tons, respectively, and represented the second highest monthly total—91,789 tons copra equivalent—for the year.

Copra exports during September by country of destination were: U.S.—45,625 tons (Atlantic—8,662; Gulf—3,614; Pacific—33,349); Canada—2,000; Colombia—4,950; Venezuela—1,200; Belgium—3,950; Denmark—5,200; France—500; Italy—2,030; the Netherlands—10,050; Norway—1,460; Sweden—3,000; South Africa—50; and Jamaica—1,000 tons.

Coconut oil shipments for the month were destined to: U.S.—4,676 tons; Belgium—285; Netherlands—880; Italy—300; and South Africa—256 tons.



Is your seed finish FUZZIE as a Ubangi?

Eliminate the Fuzzies

gin'em SMOOTH

Step up your ginning efficiency—Keep Gin saws sharp!

Even the finest saws get dull after long wear. Add months of rugged service with Wood's line of linter gummers, gin saw gummers and files.

Wood's Singlecut and Doublecut... and the Special Truline keep edges keen!

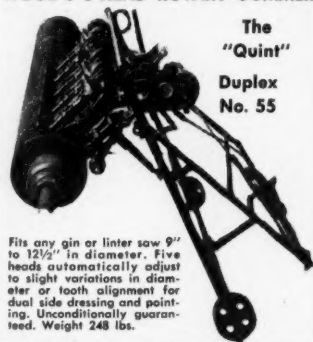
Doublecut, shown left, available in 1 1/2", 1 1/4", 1 3/8", 1 3/4" sizes. Improved singlecut in 1 3/8" size. Not shown are taper and slim parallel files for Helm and Carver Machines, 141 Saws.

1 1/2-inch Duplex Gummer Files, Roachback and Standard.

Made of high grade steel for Wood's Duplex Machines, these same gummer files are also available for other makes of portable machines. When ordering, specify your make of machine. When ordering for Wood's Duplex Machines, specify make of gin.

WOOD'S 5-HEAD ROTARY GUMMER

The "Quint"
Duplex
No. 55



Fits any gin or linter saw 9" to 12 1/2" in diameter. Five heads automatically adjust to slight variations in diameter or tooth alignment for dual side dressing and pointing. Unconditionally guaranteed. Weight 248 lbs.

Hot Seed Thermometers

19" x 1/2", registers 230° F. With or without Shield. Write us for further information.

A. A. WOOD and SONS COMPANY

Phone MAin 2386 P. O. Box 937 Machinery for Ginners & Oil Mills 436 Magnolia St., N. W., Atlanta 1, Ga.



SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

Classified Advertising

RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement \$2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One French 4 cage screw press with five high 72" all-jacketed cooker, hypoid drive. One double box, all steel Continental up-packing linter press and E3 tramper. One set 60" French five high crushing rolls, two bottom rolls roller-bearing, bottom roll 18", four top 16". Rolls have been reground and top roll corrugated.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Pkoepect 5958.

FOR SALE—72-86" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 32x32 with 49 Plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — 30" — 36" Chandler Hullers — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enlosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain — Carver Lint Tailing Beater and Shaker.—Write, wire or phone Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PKoepect 5958.

Gen Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus air blast gin, with all equipment.—Write Box E, Goliad, Texas.

ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS, any size. For immediate delivery in Texas.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

NEW, USED AND REBUILT MACHINERY—One new 18 shelf "Government type" tower drier, natural gas and butane burners. New Beaulier hydraulic pumps, New Phelps fans, most sizes in stock. High grade rubber belting, pulleys, shafting and transmission equipment. One Union Triplex belt driven hydraulic pump completely rebuilt. Two hydraulic rams and casings, reconditioned. One model "PH" Murray steel bound press and two good, sound Continental wood presses now in gins where used. One 60" Lummus wood frame, metal sides and ends, fully metal lined condenser, used very little. One 14 foot Wichita wood frame bur extractor. Three 66" Continental model "D" Double X extracting feeders. Five 80-saw Murray 6" mote conveyor steel air blast gins. Many other items too numerous to list in this ad. Tell us your needs and we will save you money.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-5141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 1949 model Continental lint cleaners complete in excellent condition. 480 Continental 1948 FJ3 AB gins with lint flue. 480 Murray gins with 6 inch mote conveyor and lint flue. 480 Continental model CR AB gins and lint flue. Two 52-inch 8-cylinder Stacy all-steel cleaners. Two Murray 6-cylinder horizontal steel cleaners. One 8-cylinder 50-inch Wichita inclined steel cleaner. One 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo burner and fans. One Murray big reel dryer. Two 14-foot Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machines. One 14-foot Wichita steel bur machine. 5-80 saw Murray, glass fronts.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—Never was better time to buy Rio Grande Valley gins than now. Have some real bargains.—Call or write M. M. Phillips, Phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

AUTOMATIC gas heaters delivered and installed in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 44 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE—The amazing new Moss Cotton Lint Cleaner. Installation costs practically nothing since you do not have to change your present lint flue or condenser in most cases. Quick installation with minimum horsepower and space requirement. Can be seen in operation now. Place your order now to insure delivery since manufacturing requirements limited.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—We will pay cash for several good steel cotton separators of standard makes. Also steel cleaners, bur extractors and late model extracting feeders. Please describe completely and state lowest price of all items offered.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

WOULD LIKE to buy or trade for good used gin machinery.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Building, Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

WANTED—Used, two-stand cottonseed delinting and treating plant. Give full description and price.—Address P. O. Box 172, Newport, Ark.

WANTED—Good used small or medium sized vegetable oil expeller—French or Anderson for relief project in Paraguay.—H. R. Schmidt, 210 S. Pine St., Newton, Kan.

Personnel Ads

Need some help on locating additional personnel? A classified advertisement in the "Press" will get you quick results. It's read by ginners and oil millers from California to the Carolinas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-9615.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Sales — Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/2200/1200 rpm, squirrel cage |

Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

CALL ON US — DAY OR NIGHT — ANYWHERE

Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
Free rental while we repair your motors.

W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

Phone HUnter 2801
DALLAS

TEXAS

Phone 3905
HARLINGEN

Sales-Technical Personnel

For Vegetable Oil

Due to a large expansion program the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, corn and soybean processor, has the following openings in its Oil Sales Division:

1. Assistant Refined Oil Sales Manager—

Applicant must have sales experience in edible and industrial oils or related fields. Technical background preferred.

2. Technical Field Supervisor—

Applicant must be graduate chemist with refined oil experience. Ph.D. preferred but not essential. Will work as technical advisor for Oil Sales Division and liaison with company research department. Must understand sales problems.

Address communications to

M. J. LONGBONS, Manager, Oil Sales Division, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill. Replies confidential.

ENGINES AND MOTORS—In Waco stock and other locations: 100 h.p. model RX1 Leifor power unit, fully equipped, excellent condition. 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse style "VA" diesel engine. One 50 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse "model 32" diesel engine on testing block. One 50 h.p., 865 r.p.m., 2300 volt slip-ring motor with controls. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. induction motor, less starter. Other motors available. Tell us your needs and get our prices before buying.—R. E. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Six-cylinder GAK Waukesha engine, 125 h.p. Will sell or trade for a 2300 volt slip-ring motor, 90 or 100 h.p.—Grover Mueller, Halttville, Texas.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline power units in stock, all sizes. Sales, parts and service, day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete machinery and stock for making spliced cotton ties: Roller, double riveting press, bundling table, 1,000 lbs. River, 15,000 lbs. Ties, 10,000 lbs. Buckles. This is a high production outfit.—Witten Iron & Metal Company, Box 35, Gantola, N. C.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.,

required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, published bi-weekly at Dallas, Texas.

State of Texas
County of Dallas

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. Haughton, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press and the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912 as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, R. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.

Editor, Ivan J. Campbell, Dallas, Texas.

Managing Editor, Dick Haughton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Haughton Publishing Company, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas;

R. Haughton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Jennie Louie Haughton, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Richard Haughton, Dallas, Texas.

R. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.

George H. Traylor, Dallas, Texas.

Ivan J. Campbell, Dallas, Texas.

B. P. Ridgway, Dallas, Texas.

Chas. LeMaire, Dallas, Texas.

Ruth Justice, Dallas, Texas.

Glenn Copeland, Dallas, Texas.

Earl Myrick, McKinney, Texas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing and affirming the full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) DICK HAUGHTON, JR.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1951.

(Seal) M. E. GRIFFIN.
(My commission expires June, 1953.)

Midsouth Gin Exhibit Dates Are March 10-12

W. Kemper Bruton of Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association and the National Cotton Ginners' Association, announced late this week that definite dates have been set for staging the Midsouth Gin Exhibit. They are March 10-11-12, 1952. Tentative dates of March 17-18-19 were announced a few weeks ago.

The Arkansas-Missouri association and the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association previously announced their intention of holding their annual conventions in connection with the Midsouth Gin Exhibit.

Argentine Oilseed Outlook

• **Flax**—Reports to USDA indicate that the area planted to flaxseed in Argentina in 1951-52 may be no more than 1.9 million acres, a 30 percent reduction from last year. Severe drought in the Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe, the principal flaxseed area, prevented many of the growers from preparing the soil for seeding. In southern Buenos Aires Province, a secondary flaxseed area, there is a possible small increase from last season in the plantings just now being finished, but this offsets only a little of the loss in the principal northern zone. Germination and early growth was poor throughout the drought region, leading to expectations for heavy abandonment and low yields. The crop probably will be the smallest since Argentina became an important producer.

• **Sunflowerseed**—Very little sunflowerseed has yet been planted. Growers apparently hope to plant a record acreage, possibly near five million acres, partly as a substitute for reduced seedings of small grains and flaxseed. Weather so far has been unfavorable for land preparation and sowing but the crop can be planted successfully through December. Land on which wheat is harvested early or abandoned is frequently planted in December or January to late sunflower seed. Other factors encouraging an increase for sunflower seed include satisfactory prices, reasonably stable yields, considerable drought resistance, and adaptability to mechanized harvest.

• **Peanuts**—The peanut area is experiencing severe drought and no peanuts had been planted as of early October. Production and prices last year were satisfactory and growers are anxious to plant if weather permits. If conditions improve by the end of October, sowings may approach 300,000 acres, slightly above last year. If weather does not improve, the sowings may be very small.

• **Cotton**—Cotton growers evidently desire to increase plantings considerably as a result of the highly profitable prices paid in the domestic market. However, observers believe that shortages of labor and machinery will limit the planted area to 1.3 million acres, about four percent more than last season. Conditions so far have been unfavorable for land preparation and planting.

• **Tung**—The tung crop to be harvested next year is expected to be small because recent frosts destroyed much of the bloom.

Committee Seeks Vegetable Seeds for Philippines

The Committee for a Free Asia, Inc., has undertaken a campaign which offers the American people a sound, practical method of fighting communism with a weapon basic to all human needs—food. This campaign, which is named Seeds for Democracy, asks Americans to contribute vegetable seeds (which may be sent to 596 Clay Street, San Francisco, California) which will be packaged and shipped to the Philippine Islands.

Launched last year as an experiment, 162,693 packages of seed were received and distributed. An even larger number of packages are sought this year. The greatest need is for green string beans, Chinese cabbage, mustard, green pepper, collards, egg plant and similar typical American vegetables with which the ordinary Filipino family is familiar. Now is the best time to send these seeds to the Philippines. The best growing season there extends from October through January.

Contributions sent now will make it possible for children to plant school gardens in time for the vegetables to be ready to eat before the schools close for vacation during the hot spring season next year. The Philippine Food Production Campaign will distribute the seeds throughout the Islands and American agricultural scientists working there as advisors will help supervise use of the seeds. The Seeds for Democracy drive can become a symbol to the Filipino people of American interest in reconstruction of their Republic. The drive deserves the support of all.

Farmer Gets Less for Crop During Harvest Season

Records of the USDA show the price of cotton during the months of August, September, October and November, when the farmer is picking his crop, averaged 20.70 cents per pound during the 16-year period, 1935 to 1950, whereas the price averaged 22.47 cents per pound for the months of March, April, May, June and July during the same period.

The average price during this period for September was 20.62 cents per pound while the average was 22.20 cents in the same period for March. The price of cotton in April of the 16-year period was higher every year than in September. The smallest difference was 85 cents per bale while the biggest difference was \$22.30. The average was \$7.90 per bale more for March.

The cost of holding a bale of loan cotton in a bonded warehouse is three months, \$2.42; four months, \$3.90; seven months, \$5.38.

These figures assume that the farmer uses Government Free Classing Service. It should be remembered that the average annual carryover during this 16-year period on which these figures are based was 8,263,000 bales. The carryover this year was 2,000,000 bales.

With these price relationships, the farmer should be able to decide whether it will be to his advantage to sell his cotton on the present market or place it in the loan.

• Around 35 percent of the sulfur used in this country finds its way into commercial fertilizers in the form of sulfuric acid.

Fats, Oils and Oilseeds Price Situation

Prices of the principal edible oils—cottonseed and soybeans—declined from August to September, when they averaged about the same as in July. Probably the most important factor in the temporary upward movement of prices for these oils in August was the expectation that the Government would support the price of 1951-crop cottonseed oil at a level considerably above that prevailing in July. This was substantiated when the Government announced on Aug. 17 that it would purchase cottonseed products at specified prices. However, the agreement requires that crushers must sell certain quantities of the meal and linters as well as oil to the Government at stipulated prices.

Consequently, the possible total return from all three products will determine whether or not crushers will offer these products to the Government under the program or sell them on the open market. Apparently, crushers at present can get a larger total return by selling all three products on the open market, although they are receiving nearly one cent per pound less for oil than the price specified in the CCC contract.

Prices for lard increased from August to September. Prices dropped sharply toward the end of August, paralleling the movement in prices of edible oils, but increased sharply in the latter half of September. Demand for lard, both domestic and export, has been heavy this year and stocks are below the level a year earlier. Lard supplies normally increase considerably beginning about October.

Linseed oil (and flaxseed) prices advanced sharply in September, probably reflecting a delay in harvesting and marketing flaxseed due to wet weather, and the announcement in mid-September that 1952-crop flaxseed will be supported at a national average of \$3.77 per bushel for No. 1, compared with \$2.65 for the 1951 crop.

Prices of inedible tallow and greases in September remained about the same as a month earlier.

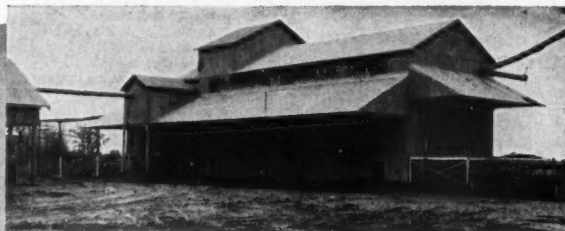
The index of wholesale prices of 26 major fats and oils (excluding butter) in September was 190 percent of the 1935-39 average, compared with 183 in August, 251 in February (the peak since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea), and 191 in September 1950.

Output of edible vegetable oils in the year beginning Oct. 1, 1951, may be about 10 percent larger than the record 1950-51 production of 4,400 million pounds. The production estimate includes the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing.

Based on the expected production of cotton lint, output of cottonseed is estimated at 6,990 thousand tons compared with 4,078 thousand tons in 1950. Production of soybeans for beans is placed at 273 million bushels.

Lard production in the year beginning October 1951 may be larger than the 2,800 million pounds produced a year earlier, but production of butter probably will be smaller than the 1,500 million pounds estimated for 1950-51.

Production of 1951-crop flaxseed was indicated at 35.0 million bushels on Sept. 1, 3.0 million below last year. Production of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1951-52 will be less than disappearance, and the relatively large Government stocks will decline somewhat.



"Gives us surplus power and
ease of operation in a single unit"

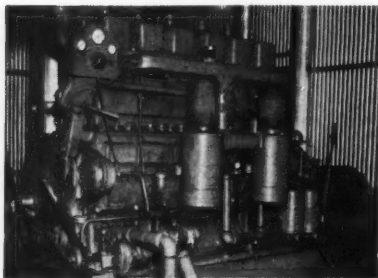
WAUKESHA ...modern GIN ENGINES

● When the Albin Gin Co., formerly Whitney Smith Gin, Glendora, Miss., changed power, "We took out two engines," says the president, Mr. Whitney E. Smith, "and installed a Model 6-LRO Waukesha 2894 cu. in. displacement engine. This engine's horsepower range gives us the surplus power we desired and ease of operation in a single unit.

"It has given us dependable serv-

ice. Often it is started on Monday morning and run continuously, day and night, until the gin shuts down at the end of the week. Our Waukesha 6-LRO is everything a gin owner could ask in the way of satisfactory, economical and dependable power," concludes Mr. Whitney.

Power your gin for profits—with Waukesha. Bulletins 1534 and 1434 tell how—no cost or obligation.



WAUKESHA MOTOR COMPANY
WAUKESHA • WISCONSIN
NEW YORK
TULSA
LOS ANGELES



Mr. Whitney E. Smith was talking about this WAUKESHA 6-LRO Gin Engine, six-cylinders, 8½-in. bore x 8½-in. stroke, 2894 cu. in. displacement. 149

Manchurian Soybeans Pass Suez Canal in Volume

Northbound shipments of Manchurian soybeans through the Suez Canal in full cargoes totaled 154,126 short tons during July and August 1951, according to a report to USDA from Port Said. This indicates some increase in the monthly rate, compared with the first half of 1951 when 325,180 tons of beans and 7,535 tons of bulk soybean oil passed the canal enroute from Manchuria to European ports. Combined shipments for January-August are equivalent to 529,542 tons or 17,651,400 bushels of soybeans. No information is available indicating the quantity of soybean oil, if any, which may have been shipped in drums on general cargo vessels.

Oilseed Production in South Africa Is Up

The Union of South Africa's vegetable oilseed production in 1950-51 is now estimated at 136,500 short tons, an increase of almost 40 percent from the 98,120 tons produced during the previous season. The increase from last year is due to increased plantings, favorable weather, and improved cultivation practices.

● In 1940, farmers used \$5,000,000,000, worth of equipment. Today they are using equipment valued at \$17,500,000,000, or three and a half times as much.

Fertilizer Needs of Soils In the El Paso Valley

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Progress Report 1395 deals with tests that have been conducted since 1943 to determine the fertilizer needs of the soils in the El Paso Valley.

On three farms where tests were conducted in 1950, plots treated with nitrogen showed higher average yields of cotton; however, the yield differences were so small that they might be attributed to soil and plant variations and not to the nitrogen applications. Little or no response was indicated from the application of superphosphate.

On another farm, untreated plots gave a higher average yield than any of the untreated plots. The report points out that a statistical analysis supports the indication that applications of nitrogen actually reduced the yield. This depression of yield by the nitrogen, the report says, may be related to the influence of nitrogen on the severity of Verticillium wilt infection.

Lower average yields were indicated on the plots treated with phosphate; however, the average yield differences between those receiving and those not receiving phosphate were so small that they may be attributed to soil and plant variations and not to phosphate treatment.

New Bulletin Simplifies Rating of Land

To make soil surveys easier to read and thus of value to more people, W. M. LeVee, survey supervisor for the Soil Conservation Service, and H. E. Dregne, agronomist with the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, have devised a method for translating the mapping symbols used by the SCS into percentage points. The soils men explain their system and give examples of how it can be used in a new bulletin, No. 364, "A Method for Rating Land," recently published by the Experiment Station.

"One of the circumstances that has limited the usefulness of soil surveys is the lack of agreement among various individuals as to the relative value of a particular soil unit. In many instances, only a well-trained soil scientist could evaluate a soil," the authors say. "The use of the proposed system will allow anyone, whether he is a farmer or an agricultural advisor, to determine for himself how good a soil may be; all that he needs is the soil survey."

The proposed system assigns a numerical value to each characteristic of the soil that affects its productive capacity, such as the soil profile, erosion, slope, and special factors like alkalinity and salinity. The authors point out that the system does not evaluate climatic or economic considerations, which are important in determining the value of a soil. The purpose of the numerical system is to provide a way for everyone to agree on the value of various land characteristics.

• A cow, in producing 8000 pounds of four percent milk, expels from her body 56 percent more protein, 30 percent more non-nitrogenous nutrients, and 19 percent more mineral matter than is in the entire body of a fat steer weighing 1200 pounds.

Ready Now!
1951-52 EDITION

The International Green Book

**OF COTTONSEED AND OTHER
VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS**



CONTENTS

• Cottonseed, Soybean, Linseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Mills in the U. S., Canada and Latin America . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Refineries . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Shortening Plants . . . Cottonseed, Soybean, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Products Brokers, Dealers, Importers, and Exporters . . . Margarine Manufacturers . . . Soap Manufacturers . . . Mixed Feed Manufacturers . . . Fertilizer Manufacturers . . . Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Bag and Bagging Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Manufacturers of Petroleum Products . . . Analytical Chemists . . . Cotton Compresses . . . Officers of Cottonseed and other Oilseed Products Trade Associations . . . Officers of Allied Trade Associations . . . Statistics of Value to the Vegetable Oil Industry.

(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

Price \$7.50

(\$8.00 outside of U.S.A.)

Published and for sale only by

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3112-18 Commerce

P.O. Box 444

Dallas 1, Texas

Guess Now Is 35,300,000 Bales

World Cotton Crop Estimate Tops '50

■ **Most of increase is in U.S., which now expects to harvest a crop of 16.9 million bales. Total world production this season will be near prewar peak.**

World cotton production in 1951-52, USDA says, is tentatively estimated at 35,300,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) from about 82.0 million acres based on preliminary reports from nearly all of the principal cotton-producing countries. This production estimate is 7.8 million bales or 28 percent higher than the slightly revised estimate of 27,540,000 bales for 1950-51, but is nine percent below the record world crop of 39.0 million bales produced in 1937-38. Last year's world acreage is estimated at about 66.7 million acres and in 1937-38 it was 92.6 million.

● **Most of Increase in U.S.**—This increase of 7.8 million bales in world production is attributed mainly to an increase of 6.9 million bales in the U.S. crop while foreign production increased by only .9 million bales. However, both the U.S. crop of 16.9 million bales and foreign production of 18.4 million are near the record estimates of 18.9 million

and 20.0 million bales, respectively, for 1937-38.

The 69 percent increase in U.S. production over that in 1950-51, estimated at 10,012,000 bales, resulted from a 60-percent increase in acreage from 17,828,000 to 28,544,000 acres and an increase in average yield per acre from 269.2 pounds to 284.7 pounds as shown in the latest official cotton report released on Oct. 8. The increase in acreage was brought about largely by the increased prices received by producers for the 1950-51 crop and was encouraged by widespread demand for a supply of cotton sufficient to make good the shortage of that year and to provide for national security and for the usual civilian needs and exports.

● **Foreign Acreage Increases** — Cotton producers in foreign countries responded to last year's exceptionally high prices and profits with a sharp increase in acreage but in most of the countries from which reports were received, either weather conditions were unfavorable or insect infestation was greater than normal, resulting in reduced yields per acre. Maintenance of food-production programs and farm labor scarcity in some countries also were limiting factors in expansion of cotton cultivation.

● **Mexico Expects Record Harvest**—Current reports from Mexico indicate that an increase of about 100 percent in cotton acreage in the State of Sonora on the west coast where new pump irrigation developments provided adequate water has nearly offset heavy losses in the Matamoros and other northeastern districts where severe drought and shortage of irrigation water existed through-

out the entire growing period. This year's record estimate of 1,325,000 bales is about 300,000 above the 1950-51 crop of 1,120,000 bales but about 200,000 less than was expected earlier from the larger acreage.

● **Brazilian Estimate Down**—The 1951-52 crop now being harvested in North Brazil is estimated at less than 300,000 bales compared with 480,000 a year ago. The decrease is attributed to heavy damage by locust plagues and to a lesser extent to drought. There is little evidence of any significant increase in South Brazil where the 1951-52 crop is planted during September and October, so the over-all estimate for Brazil is calculated at 1,350,000 bales compared with 1,500,000 a year ago. The principal limiting factors for cotton expansion in South Brazil are scarcity of farm labor, the difficulty of competing with high-profit coffee crops, scarcity of fertilizers, and lack of access to new large areas of virgin farm land which made possible the rapid expansion of cotton growing in the 1930's.

● **Turkey and Syria Estimates Optimistic**—Early reports of sharp increases in cotton acreage and production in Turkey and Syria have been revised downward because of heavy insect damage, unfavorable weather, and lack of experience in proper cultivation and insect control on the part of many farmers. However, the current estimates of 650,000 bales for Turkey and 300,000 bales for Syria in 1951-52 represent new records for those countries.

● **Estimate for India Revised Downward**—In India the 1951-52 crop of around

Enterprise Continuous Screw Presses Provide Maximum Extraction of Liquids

In 7 Models
for capacities
from 1 to 20 tons
per hour.



ENTERPRISE ENGINE & MACHINERY CO.
A Subsidiary of General Metals Corporation
10th & Florida Sts., San Francisco 10, Calif.
Offices in Principal Cities

EXCLUSIVE SCREW DESIGN provides continuous, high efficiency in de-watering, oil extracting, and dry caking. Enterprise engineering research and develop-

ment has perfected these heavy duty presses for low pressure high capacity production. Easy accessibility for cleaning, servicing. Write for information.

Enterprise
Process Machinery

2,800,000 bales will fall far short of the government's goal of 3,200,000 bales, but may be about 150,000 above the 1950-51 estimate. Failure of the monsoon in northern India is reported to be the principal reason for the downward revision in earlier estimates although the government's food production program still retains its high priority status in the national economy.

• **Small Increase for Pakistan**—A small increase from 1,237,000 bales to 1,286,000 was reported in Pakistan where new irrigation projects are under construction. Failure of the monsoon was also felt in southern parts of the country where cotton yields are lower than previously expected.

• **Egyptian Estimate Little Under 1950**—The Egyptian crop, estimated officially at 1,697,000 equivalent bales of 500 pounds, is slightly less than the 1950-51 crop of 1,754,000 bales which was handicapped by heavy insect infestation and very high temperatures. The 1951-52 acreage estimate of 2,054,000 acres is 4,000 higher than that of a year ago. Private estimates of the current crop range from 1.9 million to 2.2 million bales and no serious damage by insects was reported earlier in the season.

• **Other Countries**—There are no significant changes in production in other foreign countries from the 1950-51 level except possibly in China where the Communist press indicates large increases in acreage and production despite earlier reports of drought at planting time, widespread flood damage in July, and heavy insect infestation. The 1950-51 crop was estimated by unofficial observers at 2,330,000 bales. A tentative estimate of 2.5 million bales for the current crop has been used in this report, although there are indications that the estimate may have to be revised upward when more detailed information becomes available.

New Bulletin:

ON MEASURING COLOR OF VEGETABLE OILS

Photovolt Corporation of New York has just issued Bulletin No. 495 which describes its new Interference Colorimeter for the measurement of color of vegetable oils. It is described as a "moderately priced precision instrument for reliability and simplicity of operation in the measurement of color of cottonseed, soybean, and peanut oils, applicable also to many other oils and fats." Copy of Bulletin No. 495 may be obtained by writing Photovolt Corporation, 95 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Farm Population Today Is Same as 50 Years Ago

Farm population, which started decreasing in 1910, sank another 5,000,000 between 1940 and 1950. The farm population of 23,577,000 is about the same as 50 years ago, while national population is some 75,000,000 greater than at that time.

Chief reason for the downward shift is more efficient methods of farming which have resulted in more production with fewer workers, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Where do these ex-farmers go? The BAE says that most of them move into small or middle-sized towns or suburban areas. A few of them jump right off the

farms into the big cities. As for the youngsters, from one-third to one-half of those born on farms move to towns and cities with more girls than boys finding attractive opportunities and making the move. As a result, many areas find there aren't enough girls staying on farms to furnish wives for the boys who stay.

Both urban and rural birth rates have declined for many decades, reaching a low point in the depression of 1930. They began to rise, but the farm birth rate hasn't risen as much as the urban since then. Fifty years ago farm women had 77 percent more children than urban women; now they have only about 51 percent more.

Along with the trend away from the farm comes the increase in the number of part-time farmers. This has resulted

in a large number of farmers converting themselves to part-time businessmen and factory workers and an increase in business and industrial people taking up part-time farming. The increase in farm home conveniences has influenced this trend.

From a sociological point of view, BAE specialists say these population trends away from the farm are nothing to worry about. In fact, they say it's a healthy situation that exists in practically every technically advanced country in the world.

• **Electric lights on farm tractors** have enabled farmers to work in their fields 24 hours a day when necessary to overcome the handicaps of bad weather.

8 out of 10

SELECT THIS NOZZLE FOR COTTON SPRAYING



Cone Spray TeeJet Spray Nozzle orifice tip cut-away above.

the NOZZLE proved Best by Test!

Eight out of ten builders of spray booms select Spraying Systems TeeJet Spray Nozzles for their equipment. When spray nozzles can win out under the rigid testing of agricultural engineers . . . then these nozzles must be really good!

For example, in the spraying of insecticides for such pests as the boll weevil, the TeeJet makes certain that spraying will be effective. The TeeJet makes possible the correct misting action, with

forceful spray particle penetration to every part of the plant.

TeeJet Spray Nozzles are supplied for both boom and blower type sprayers. Nozzle orifice tips and strainers are available in every capacity from one gallon per acre and up. All orifice tips and strainers are fully **REPLACEABLE AND INTERCHANGEABLE**. For the best in spraying demand TeeJet nozzles . . . and look for the name Spraying Systems Co. stamped on every nozzle part.

SPRAYING SYSTEMS CO.

3270 RANDOLPH STREET • BELLWOOD, ILLINOIS

For Complete Information and Flow-Charts write for Bulletin 58

TeeJet Spray Nozzles For

- insecticide spraying of the boll weevil and other cotton pests
- weed control
- defoliating sprays

SPRAYING SYSTEMS

TeeJet


SPRAY NOZZLES

Spraying Systems TeeJet Spray Nozzles are unconditionally guaranteed for performance . . . and are further guaranteed to provide a capacity and spray type exactly as specified.

Record Ginnings Reported By Kern County, Calif.

All previous cotton ginning records were being broken in Kern County, Calif., earlier this month and calls were going out for 2,000 additional hands to augment a labor force of 20,000 workers.

A new ginning high was set the first week of October with the ginning of 37,400 bales, besting the 1949 weekly record by more than 1,000 bales. By Oct. 13 the county could boast that more than 100,000 bales already had been ginned this season.



**WATSON
FINEST
COTTON
MONEY CAN BUY**

The tremendous popularity of Watson cotton has made it impossible to supply all of our fine friends who would like to plant this high yielding, profit-making cotton. If you are not able to get Watson cotton this year, make it a point to get your order in early for next season because it is the most profitable cotton you can plant.



**3 Great Varieties
to choose from**

- WATSON COTTON
- WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN
- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62

FERRIS WATSON SEED CO.
GARLAND • Dallas County • TEXAS

Research BRIEFS

Did You Know That . . .

■ A repellent has been developed for keeping insects out of cotton bags? Tests are under way and results look promising for discovery of ways to protect cotton fabrics from rot and mildew? That discovery of a practical, economical method of flame-proofing cotton cloth may be just around the corner?

New Car-Watch to Be Marketed

■ That new self-winding watch that can be had with a '51 Oldsmobile is about to be put on the market. It will be sold as an accessory which may be mounted on the steering wheels of cars of other makes by the Automatic Car-Watch-Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York City.

Bad News for Grain Weevil

■ A new insecticide to fight the grain weevil is being pushed throughout the South where it may be of important help in combatting storage losses. It is called Pyrenone Grain Protectant, and has been used with success in Virginia, especially to reduce corn damage. It is also said to be good for protection of rice, sorghum, barley, wheat and rye.

No, No, Not That!

■ Things have come to a pretty pass in Britain, and it may be that it's another symptom of the poor English diet. Anyhow, a Frenchman recently reported that even his Gallic kisses fail to arouse English women. Every time he busses a Britisher, he reports, she says she's hungry and gives him the cold shoulder.

You Never Had It So Good

■ Worried about the international situation? Prices? Business? Well, if you are, it may be good for you. At a recent congress of scientists, it was pointed out that Utopia would be a poor place in terms of human survival. To oversimplify the theory held by some scientists, you need nothing so much as some worries, troubles, and strife to keep you in good fettle.

Want to Get Rid of Dandruff?

■ There's good news for dandruff sufferers. A new preparation has been tested which controls the stuff in about nine out of 10 cases. The secret of the new treatment seems to lie in the major ingredient, a compound of the metal known as selenium.

TV Antenna Attract Lightning

■ Lightning seldom strikes TV antenna directly, but your video mast can attract lightning. The answer is to ground it, especially in open areas where there are only a few buildings to provide protection. Better have an electrician do the job, unless you happen to know about such things.

It's Grisly But Useful

■ One of the recent developments in medical science is the storage of human bones in a "bone bank." The length of time bones may be stored can be substantially increased, according to recent tests at the Naval Medical School near the nation's capital. The new process for storage involves a method of drying the bones from a frozen condition that preserves them for about seven years. Bone banks may become common among the nation's hospitals, if further tests are successful.

Atomic Aid for Heart Disease

■ Threat of atomic attack probably may cause heart failure among a substantial share of the citizenry, but there is a bright side. A by-product of atomic research could turn out to be a major factor in treatment of heart trouble. The development is described by officials of the Atomic Energy Commission as a "glorified cream separator." It reportedly has been successful in the detection of blood trouble several years ahead of the time ordinary methods would reveal the difficulty. The blood trouble in this case is a fatty congestor that clogs arteries. The new device is known officially as an ultra-centrifuge.

Even Mosquitoes Can Be Helpful

■ Larvae of mosquitoes are being used at the New York State Experiment Station to measure the amount of toxic substances on fruits and vegetables following spraying. Since the larvae are very sensitive to spray, they can detect as little as one unit of poison substance to 10 million units of vegetable or fruit.

Research at the Grass Roots

■ One of the continuing problems of the Republic is that of bringing research results directly to those who can put them to use. A fairly new idea to help solve the difficulty is the "pilot research farm." The idea would be to

MOTOR

RE WINDING PAIRING BUILDING

DAYTON V-Belts and Drives

Spare Motors for Gins and Oil Mills

Member



DIAL 6898
(Night: 6759)



New and Used Motors

LUBBOCK ELECTRIC CO.

1944 Texas St. Lubbock, Texas

try out the most advanced methods on a going farm to see if they could be economically fitted into the operation. Pilot farms would be somewhat like the pilot plants in which chemical or mechanical processes are carried a step beyond the laboratory.

More Chemicals on the Way

■ Use of chemicals in agricultural production is barely started compared with what is to come, say farm scientists. Chemicals already have been used in California to make buttons stick on lemons during marketing, thus protecting the fruit against damage from fungus diseases. In both this country and England, researchers are studying one that could really pay off. It's the prospect that chemical insecticides can be injected into a plant's growing system and thus ward off insect pests.

Farm Workers Are Fewer

A total of 13,352,000 people were working on farms during the week of Sept. 23-29, usual peak period of farm employment. Although this was over a million and a half more than a month earlier, it was 350,000 below a year ago. Most of this increase was owing to cotton picking in South Central States. Wage rates for hired farm workers rose about as usual from July 1 to Oct. 1. On both dates wage rates averaged 12 percent above a year earlier. Generally, individual types of rates for the entire county averaged seasonally higher on Oct. 1 than on July 1.

U.S. Labor Bureau Gives Gin Hard Time In Bracero Ruling

ROY RODDY, agricultural editor of the Dallas (Texas) Morning News, has been checking into the difficulties arising out of the 1951 migrant labor agreement between the U.S. and Mexico. The following article by Mr. Roddy, from the News of Oct. 18, carried an Edinburg (Rio Grande Valley) dateline of Oct. 17. Most important points brought out in the article are: (1) the agreement is expensive and complicated, and (2) the U.S. Department of Labor apparently has little regard for the interests of those hiring migrant labor. Mr. Roddy's article follows:

The United States Department of Labor's bureau of employment security is not averse to taking advantage of technicalities in the August, 1951, migrant labor agreement between the United States and Mexico.

The manager of one Edinburg cotton gin is finding that out the hard way. The gin management requested 700 Mexican Nationals early in the summer under the terms of the agreement then in effect with the Mexican Government.

Contracts at that time were signed with the United States Employment Service. But each contract bore a rider to the effect that negotiations were under way with Mexico for a new agreement and that the new agreement, if arrived at, would supersede the old agreement.

The gin never did get quite all the

700 men. But it got most of them. And fifty-three came in shortly after the new agreement—the August, 1951, treaty—was signed.

The gin used the men to pick cotton for its farmer customers.

Technically, the August agreement governed the transaction which "bought" the fifty-three men. The gin then incurred the technical obligation to pay the United States \$15 a head "to reimburse the United States for essential expenses, not including salaries or expenses of regular department or agency personnel, incurred by it for transportation and subsistence of workers."

But in the typical confusion that prevails when a government agency continually is shifting from one new regulation to another, the gin was not required

LOOK FOR THE BLUE STEEL

Helicoid

SCREW CONVEYOR

By **INDUSTRIAL**



AND ACCESSORIES

The Industrial Blue Steel Screw Conveyor is manufactured in our own plant, prepared in a cold rolled process. It is rolled to a perfect pitch, using special formed steel lugs welded to each end, jig-drilled for coupling bolts after insertion of bushing, and then machine faced on both ends. After close inspection, each screw conveyor is dipped in BLUE STEEL lacquer for non-corrosion purposes, ready for your use in conveying any bulk flowing material.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY COMPANY, INC.

107 W. Ramsey • Ft. Worth, Texas

WRITE FOR SCREW CONVEYOR CATALOG NO. 300A TODAY

**Southern
Cooks
prefer...**



FAMED throughout the nation as fine cooks, more Southern homemakers continue to choose Swift's Jewel shortening for better baking and frying.

Careful and scientific blending of choice ingredients to meet the rigid standards of Swift's laboratories results in a product of outstanding performance.

It's easy to understand why Jewel is a favorite in the South.

SWIFT & COMPANY

to pay the \$795 total head tax required by the new agreement.

Yet the routine procedure under the new agreement is for the contractor to pay that \$15 head tax before he is permitted to contract the laborer.

Now, the gin has been advised by the Department of Labor's regional office at Dallas that its representative will call upon the gin in the near future to collect the total head tax.

The Dallas office's communication, in part, follows:

"According to our records you have contracted fifty-three Mexican National workers since July 14, 1951. All contracts, recontracts and extension of contracts made subsequent to July 14, 1951, are subject to renegotiation. This means that your contracts with the Mexican National workers are bound by the 'Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951 for temporary migration of Mexican National workers.'

"One of the requirements of the Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951 requires the employer to reimburse the United States for essential expenses, not including salaries or expenses of regular department or agency personnel, incurred by the United States for the transportation and subsistence of workers obtained under Title V in an amount agreed to as \$15 per worker."

Now, the point to all this is that the United States, the gin declares, was not out one red penny on the transportation and subsistence of those fifty-three workers.

The gin did not get them from a reception center. The gin got them from an employer in another state. And the employer got them by going to Mexico under the old law, recruiting them and returning them to his state at his own expense.

It would be difficult for anyone with a sense of justice to read in that set of circumstances any moral obligation on the part of the gin to pay the Department of Labor the head tax demanded.

Indeed, even if the technicalities, themselves, are studied, there is doubt as to whether they justify the government's demand for payment.

But the significance lies in the government's demand for its pound of flesh. And that precisely is what one Edinburg cotton farmer meant when he said:

"Any man with any business sense can't sign that contract because he doesn't know what he's signing."

Another significant factor in this transaction is that the gin's records reveal the average cost of bringing the men to Edinburg and returning them to the reception center or other employers stood at \$5.50 each for both subsistence and transportation.

"We also discovered that by the end of the second week the contract laborers were leaving us, returning home," the gin manager revealed.

"By the end of the second month, we had only about 450 of the original number that we got. And our records indicated that the men who had left to return to Mexico were the top workers of the number we received."

The explanation lay in the inherent nature of the Mexican National. The men who had left simply had made all the money they needed to carry themselves and their families through the winter, until the next harvest season. They wanted no more.

Chile Deficit Producer Of Vegetable Oils

Chile continues to be in a deficit position in respect to vegetable oils and the Government has recently been receiving bids for semi-refined edible oil imports, according to reports received by USDA. It is expected that some edible oil will be purchased from the U.S., although South Africa and Argentina are also interested in the Chilean market. The quantity involved probably will range between 9,000 and 11,000 short tons, spread over the next four months. Purchase of flaxseed from Argentina has also been proposed because of the short crop in Chile last year. About 2,500 to 3,000 tons of flaxseed may be involved.

Certified and Registered COTTON SEED

•
**ALL
VARIETIES**

•
**Delta Pine 15
DPL Fox
Empire
Coker 100-W
Stoneville 2-B**

•
**CARLOAD
LOTS**

•
**ALEXANDRIA
SEED
CO., INC.**

P. O. Box 1946-G

Alexandria, Louisiana

Program for Cotton Research Outlined

■ Missouri Cotton Producers Association teams with Experiment Station in effort to improve state's cotton production.

The Missouri Cotton Producers Association has been working closely with the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri in an effort to expand research in cotton production in the state. The following excerpts are from a program for Southeast Missouri conducted by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, under the supervision of the Missouri College of Agriculture:

Cotton is the major crop in Missouri's seven southeastern delta counties and it dominates the economy of that area. Also, in direct cash returns, it usually exceeds any other crop in the whole state.

Because of the high economic importance of cotton, and the numerous difficulties attending cotton production, a broad program of specialized research is needed for the development of efficiencies which may be the means of increasing the security and the profits of the cotton farmer.

Some of the most important problems in research in cotton farming are:

Testing of Cotton Varieties

For a long time the varieties of cotton have been very numerous. The problem in the testing of varieties is to find the best kind of cotton for the purpose and situation of the grower or the group of growers in similar circumstances. There will be an annual test on the Sikeston field and on other important soil types in our cotton area, of the varieties which seem better adapted than others to the local situations.

Breeding New Varieties

The importance of the cotton crop makes imperative the development of the plant to its highest productive efficiency. Since Missouri's fertile delta soil is favorable to large yields, it seems necessary that we continue and expand the breeding of cotton varieties from which we may expect a higher plant efficiency in yield and quality under the climatic limitations of this northernmost area of cotton production.

Maintenance and Improvement of Cotton Land

Though still fertile, Southeast Missouri land is not as productive as it once was. There has been a positive depletion of the organic content and the mineral content. An excellent means for organic restoration is by applying to the soil through the increased feeding of livestock the cottonseed cake and soybean cake, both of them abundant by-products from the milling of cottonseed and soybean seed in the area. Another is the extension of grass-legume pastures. Much study is needed on this one method alone. The maintenance or build-up of mineral fertility by the application of commercial fertilizers will require studied adjustment to soil types and to the particular crops to be grown

on them. The study of fertilizer treatments must be planned to fit the nature and status of the soil and the special requirements of the crop.

Harvesting

Harvesting is the most expensive operation in the production of cotton because of its extensive use of hand labor. And because there is often a drastic scarcity of this class of labor in Southeast Missouri, the unit cost of harvesting cotton is higher than in any other state. Mechanized harvesting is needed, and should be developed as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Weed Control

The present cost of controlling weeds and grass in cotton is exceeded only by the cost of harvesting the crop. Good weed control contributes to higher yields and to the efficiency of mechanized harvesting. Studies indicate that cultural implements, flame and chemical sprays should be coordinated into a single weed control project.

Control of Insects and Diseases

Insects and diseases cause much damage to Missouri cotton. For the purpose of this general program with cotton, the following procedures seem practical: (1) a survey of cotton diseases and insects in our area; (2) informing cotton growers as to effective methods of controlling pest outbreaks; and (3) breeding of varieties resistant to diseases.

Irrigation

Total rainfall in Southeast Missouri in the cotton season is usually ample or excessive for the overall needs of the crop but the distribution of it is fickle. The practice of irrigation in Southeast Missouri would not be difficult. Ground water is readily reached with shallow pumps. The primary problems to be studied in irrigation are (1) a quick and practical method of determining the calls for water, (2) the quantity of water to use and the frequency of using it, (3) the effect of water on yield and

quality, (4) the effect of irrigation water on the soil, and (5) method of irrigation, the cost of it, and the profit from it.

Defoliation

It has been proven that defoliation of cotton reduces boll rot, aids insect control and makes harvesting easier. During the last two seasons available defoliant have been tested to determine their effectiveness and best rates of application. Much information was gained. More study is necessary.

Bureau of Plant Industry Marks 50th Anniversary

Fifty years of plant science was celebrated at the Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md., Oct. 24-26. The occasion was the golden jubilee of the establishment of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Research by scientists in the present Bureau—which now includes investigations in soils and agricultural engineering—is conducted cooperatively with agricultural experiment stations in 45 states, and has resulted in many outstanding improvements to American crops. These advances, their historical development, and implications for the future were the subject of a series of talks by leaders in the research.

Dr. Robert M. Salter, chief of the Bureau, opened the seminar in the auditorium at the station on Oct. 24. A dinner, given Thursday evening at the Plant Industry Station cafeteria, honored retired employees who were on the staff when the Bureau was founded in 1901. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Knox T. Hutchinson and Dr. P. V. Cardon, administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, were the featured speakers in the closing session of the seminar.

• In 1950 cotton led other crops in Georgia from the standpoint of farm income produced with a value of \$114,000,000. Peanuts came second with a value of \$74,000,000.

FLEXOTYPE CRIMPS

GIVE LONGER SERVICE . . . REQUIRE NO
WARMING or SOFTENING



ALEXANDER BROTHERS
BELTING COMPANY

406 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia 23, Pa.

FINEST LEATHER PRODUCTS SINCE 1867

FLEXOTYPE CRIMPS are made of the finest leather, specially tanned to provide extreme flexibility. They require no warming or softening before installation . . . will form a perfect seal immediately . . . will not deteriorate or harden when not in use . . . resist heat, acid and other abnormal conditions. Furnished with reinforcing filler to prevent retraction. Available in all standard sizes from your dealer . . . or direct from us.

Study Made of Mechanical Harvesting in West Texas

The results of a four-year study (1947-50) of the economics of mechanical cotton harvesting in the High Plains cotton area of Texas are given in Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 735.

An estimated 40 percent of the 1949 record crop, or about 575,000 bales, was machine harvested in type-of-farming area No. 3, which includes all or part of the following counties: Bailey, Crosby, Dawson, Hockley, Howard, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin and Terry. This area accounts for about 80 percent of the cotton grown in the High Plains area. When production in Hale, Floyd, and Cochran counties is added, about 95 percent of the crop in that section of Texas is accounted for.

During the four years of study, costs of hand harvesting averaged about \$40 per bale. Total cost per bale for operating mechanical strippers (exclusive of field and grade loss) on dry-land farms averaged \$9.10 in cotton that had not been previously hand snapped. For scrapping, the average cost was \$20.10 per bale. On irrigated farms, with higher yields, average costs were \$4.50 and \$10.85, respectively.

Field losses in storm resistant cotton due to mechanical harvesting ranged from two to 10 percent, depending upon the yield, stripper operation and harvesting conditions.

Mechanical stripping is confined to the period after frost has killed the plants. Open cotton left standing in the field is subject to weather damage. Therefore, hand harvested cotton before frost

grades higher than does cotton harvested after frost. Average grades of cotton machine harvested after frost were slightly below that harvested by hand.

It is estimated that 50 acres of cotton yielding an average of 200 pounds of lint per acre is the minimum acreage required to justify the purchase of a mechanical stripper under conditions prevailing during the study. The optimum acreage for a stripper would be about 275 acres for dry-land and 200 acres for irrigated.

With the exception of dry-land cotton in 1948, when yields were extremely low, there was a financial advantage in harvesting mechanically. The usual higher grade and price of cotton harvested by hand before frost was more than offset by the economies of mechanical harvesting after frost.

Owner-operators retain full advantage of the lower costs effected by machine use. The report shows that on rented farms, the tenant benefited but the landlord did not. Returns to landlord during the study, excluding housing costs for migrant labor, averaged \$3 to \$4 less per bale when cotton was harvested mechanically.

Mechanical strippers reduce harvest labor requirements from about 17 man hours per acre on dry-land and 33 hours on irrigated cotton to about 1.5 hours and 2 hours, respectively.

The operator with family labor may do all the harvesting work on many cotton farms by using mechanical strippers, thus reducing the cash costs involved. However, when labor is plentiful and wages relatively low, some of the production risk may be avoided by hand harvesting before frost and scrapping

mechanically after frost. An unusually late frost, or continued bad weather after frost, could cause excessive field losses and lower grades, and thereby reduce net returns.

Raising Grade of Cotton Ups Per-Acre Income

Marshall Thompson, extension cotton marketing specialist at New Mexico A. & M. College, points out that per-acre income from cotton can be increased by raising the grade through careful harvesting, ginning, and marketing.

"Per-acre income depends just as much on proper handling as it does on yield," Mr. Thompson says. "The margin between the highest and lowest grades may be as high as \$70 an acre. This would be the same as increasing the yield by 35 percent."

In a new extension circular, "More Dollars for Your Cotton," Mr. Thompson explains the dollar differences between the various grades of cotton compared with per-acre yields. The circular also gives pointers for quality improvement through better cultivation practices—soil fertility, planting seed, irrigation, and disease and insect control.

"If farmers would strive for quality as diligently as they do for yield," Thompson adds, "the value of the cotton crop in New Mexico and District 6 of Texas could be increased by several million dollars."

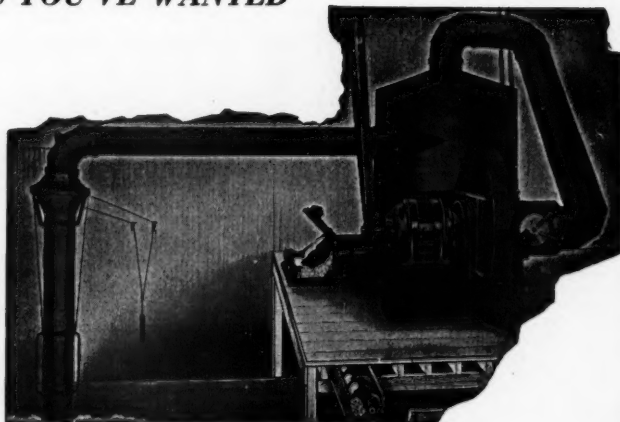
Copies of the circular, "More Dollars for Your Cotton," may be obtained from county extension agents in New Mexico and District 6 of Texas, or from the Extension Service, State College, N. M.

PHELPS PNEUMATIC STANDARD UNLOADER

ALL THE FEATURES YOU'VE WANTED

- SPEED
- SAFETY
- CLEANLINESS
- LOW FIRST COST
- LOW OPERATING COST
- LOW UPKEEP
- CREATES GOOD WILL
- SAVES LABOR

Here's an unloader that means real savings. Its Patented Control valve does away with all wasted power. Unloading is accomplished quicker with a minimum of power. Simplified construction and countless improvements mean dollars saved in repair, upkeep and labor.



HUBERT PHELPS MACHINERY COMPANY

Box 1093

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Phone 2-1314

John D. Rogers, Oil Mill Executive, Dies Oct. 15

John D. Rogers, 65 of Navasota, Texas, prominent cottonseed breeder and oil mill executive, was found dead in his bed Monday morning, Oct. 15. He was president of the Brenham Cotton Oil & Mfg. Company, of Brenham, Texas. Funeral services were held at Navasota Oct. 16, with burial at Brenham.

Survivors are his wife, Mr. Carolyn Giddings Rogers; a daughter, Mrs. Carol Rogers Aldredge, Dallas; a son, Giddings Rogers, Houston; two sisters, Mrs. Rosa Rogers Guild, Athens, Ga., and Mrs. Lily Rogers Dunne, who lives in Illinois; two brothers, Robert Allen Rogers, Miami, Fla., and H. Sellers Rogers, Navasota.

Mr. Rogers had lived in Navasota for 40 years. He owned and operated a large plantation, which he sold recently, and formerly was mayor of Navasota. He was a past president of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce advisory board, former president of the Cottonseed Breeders Association of Texas, a member of the board of directors of the Texas Southeastern Gas Company, and former member of the Navasota School Board.

Oilseed Production in Western Germany

USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports that Western Germany's vegetable oilseed production in 1951 is estimated at about 102,200 short tons, according to preliminary data, and represents a slight increase from the 99,000 tons produced in 1950. This increase is mainly the result of higher yields, the total area under cultivation remaining almost the same as last year. Favorable weather and, to a lesser degree, the increased use of fertilizer, good seed, and improved cultivation practices contributed to the increased output.

By far the greater part of the 1951 oilseed harvest, 78,000 tons or 77 percent of the total, consisted of winter rapeseed. Area planted to this crop was reduced because of unfavorable weather during seeding time, and the unsettled price situation. Turnip-rape area also decreased in 1951. These reductions were offset, however, by increased plantings of summer rape. Acreage planted to poppy and flax, grown mainly for fiber, remained about the same.

Philippine Copra Situation

USDA's office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports that Philippine production of coconut products during the first six months of 1951 is estimated to have totaled 479,755 long tons in copra equivalent. Of this 88 percent was shipped to foreign markets, the balance consumed domestically. Output in the first half of 1951 was 35 percent greater than during the corresponding period last year, when the outturn amounted to 355,526 long tons in terms of copra, 85 percent of which was exported.

• Farmers are raising a record crop of 52,774,000 turkeys this year—16 percent more than last year, according to a preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Ready Now!

NEW YOPP'S CODE

12th Edition — Completely Revised

The last Yopp's Code, 11th Edition (published 1937) has been completely revised and brought up to date, and is now ready for immediate delivery. Included in this new edition are:

- ★ **NEW WORDS** and phrases for description of oils and oilseed products as to method of extraction—hydraulic, Expeller, solvent.
- ★ **NEW WORDS** for linters cellulose settlements.
- ★ **NEW WORDS** for milling in transit, destinations basis f.o.b. cars certain points such as Decatur, Ill., etc.
- ★ **NEW TERMS** for Mexican purchases; various other new trading terms.
- ★ **NEW CODED LIST** of Traders (buyers, refiners, brokers, dealers).
- ★ **NEW CODED LIST** of Oil Mills (cottonseed, peanut, soybean, flaxseed, etc.)

The lists of traders and oil mills are almost completely new, due to many new firms, corporate name changes, firm dissolutions, etc. The edition was revised by Wm. D. Yopp, who with his father edited and revised previous editions.

Order Your Copy Now!

\$10

Published and for sale exclusively by

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce Street

Dallas 1, Texas

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• November 8-9—Fifth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Chickasha, Okla. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.

• November 29-30—Eighth Annual Spinner-Breeder Conference, Clemson, S. C. Sponsored by Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.

• December 4-5—Fifth Annual Insect Control Conference, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

1952

• March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• March 17-18-19 (tentative)—Annual conventions of Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association and Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association, to be held in connection with MidSouth Gin Exhibit, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri association; W. T. Pigott, Box 226, Milan, secretary-treasurer, Tennessee association.

• March 24-25—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.

• March 30—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• March 31, April 1-2—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stille, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.

• May 12-13—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• May 19-20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• May 26-27-28—Fifty-eighth annual convention, National Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 2-3—Sixth joint annual convention, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. The General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, Ga., secretary of Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 8-9-10-11—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.

Phillips Petroleum Wins Achievement Award

The 1951 Award for Chemical Engineering Achievement, highest honor in its field, has been won by Phillips Petroleum Company, of Bartlesville, Okla. The announcement was made this week by *Chemical Engineering*, the magazine which sponsored this award to the company making the most important chemical engineering contribution since January, 1948.

The recipient of the award is chosen by 70 eminent chemical engineering educators from the country's leading colleges and universities.

Work in developing high abrasion carbon black, and the company's major contributions to the success of cold rubber, vitally inter-related to the welfare and defense of the U.S., won the coveted award for Phillips. Together they have tipped the balance from natural to synthetic rubber for tire treads, thus making the U.S. more nearly self-sufficient in rubber, contributing to the nation's defense and insuring low-cost transportation.

Formal presentation of the award will be made on Nov. 28 at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York during the biennial Exposition of Chemical Industries. Alfred H. White, professor emeritus of chemical engineering at the University of Michigan and chairman of the award committee, will present the award.

K. S. Adams, chairman of Phillips, will accept the award for his company. When notified of this signal recognition, Mr. Adams commented: "We are gratified and highly honored by our selection as the winner of the 1951 award for chemical engineering achievement. We sincerely thank the committee for the consideration given our accomplishments and hope we can continue to help advance the profession of chemical engineering."

Dr. Carl Compton, chairman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and one of the three men who established the nation's synthetic rubber program, will be the principal speaker at the award dinner. His subject will be "Favorable Conditions for Technological Achievements," a discussion of the future growth of scientific research in an atmosphere of free enterprise and its benefits to the national defense and public welfare.

Phillips pioneered production of the first high abrasion furnace black which, combined with cold rubber, has resulted in synthetic rubber tire treads 30 to 50 percent better than natural rubber treads containing conventional channel black. Other rubber products show proportionately high improvement.

The new Phillips carbon blacks are produced in the largest such plant in the world near Borger, Texas. Phillips' furnace black production soon will reach 300 million pounds yearly. By mid-1952 Phillips and its licensees expect to produce more than 700 million pounds of oil furnace blacks annually.

Phillips leadership in cold rubber developments include designing and operating the world's first refrigerated synthetic rubber pilot plant, producing the first pilot plant quantities of cold rubber for testing in tires, producing rubber at sub-freezing temperatures, and introducing new methods reducing production cycles.

2 National Favorites!

Wesson Oil

Preferred for America's Salads.
... More popular every day
for Stir-N-Roll pastry and
biscuits!



Snowdrift

Pure vegetable shortening...
Emulsorized for quick-method
cakes... makes digestible,
good-tasting fried foods.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY

NEW YORK — NEW ORLEANS — SAVANNAH — SAN FRANCISCO — HOUSTON — CHICAGO

Louisiana Oil Mill Turns To Solvent Extraction

The Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Company advises it has received a contract from the Union Oil Mill, Inc., to construct a cottonseed oil extraction plant at West Monroe, La.

This contract is one of a number recently received by Blaw-Knox from southern processors and is an indication that the cottonseed industry may soon become a major user for chemical extraction techniques.

The installation at West Monroe will use the Rotocel extractor. It will be designed to process 100 tons per day of partially pressed cottonseed. This will recover an additional four tons per day in the total yield of oil, and with the extraction process in operation, less pressing will be done.

The award covers engineering design, procurement of materials and equipment, and construction and installation work. Activity at the site has already begun and Blaw-Knox expects to have the plant completed and in operation by May 1952.

Marshall Ballard, Jr. Is President of Tung Group

In an election held earlier this month in Biloxi, Miss., the American Tung Oil Association elected Marshall Ballard, Jr., Lumberton, Miss., president.

Other officers include L. O. Crosby, Jr., first vice-president, Picayune, Miss.; E. V. Dunbar, second vice-president, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Helen Dunn, treasurer, Picayune.

The slate of directors includes Otis Rosborough, Mariana, Fla.; Dr. P. E. Daniels, Mobile, Ala.; Pat Harrison, Jr., Gulfport, Miss.; P. T. Eubanks, Sumrall, Miss.; M. A. Roper, Picayune; G. E. Carter, Port Arthur, Texas; Dr. Ernest Angelo, Folsom, La.; T. A. O'Conner, Milton Mass.; W. F. Warren, Chicago, Ill.; Slater Wight, Cairo, Ga.; and C. W. Goodyear, Jr., Bogalusa, La.

San Joaquin Valley Gets New Picking Wage Hike

A new cotton picking wage ceiling of \$4 a 100 pounds, which was to go into effect in the San Joaquin Valley of California Oct. 18, brought a prediction from one quarter of a sharp increase in growers' interest in mechanization.

The new rate, uniform for Fresno, Tulare, Kings, Kern, Madera and Merced Counties, was adopted by the regional Wage Stabilization Board in San Francisco Oct. 11. The ceiling superseded the blanket wage rate increase allowance of 10 percent above 1950 levels made previously in the National Wage Board's Regulation 11.

Current picking wages in the Valley are reported as \$3 to \$3.50 a 100 pounds.

The announcement of the board's action emphasizes the \$4 rate is the highest the farmer may legally pay and that he is entitled to pay less. Severe penalties would result in paying more than the \$4 a 100 without getting permission from the board.

The ceiling order was issued by a majority vote of the regional board, with industry members dissenting.

Norman R. McLaughlin, manager of the Agricultural Labor Bureau of the

San Joaquin Valley, who declined to comment on the new ceiling itself, said emperor grape, olive and orange growers still are under Regulation 11. Cotton wages may go up 15 to 33 1/3 percent, whereas growers of the other crops are limited to 10 percent.

He predicted a sharp increase in growers' interest in cotton picking ma-

chines. He said a picking machine contractor had brought eight machines to the Corcoran district from the Mississippi Delta and that an additional 10 more machines was expected.

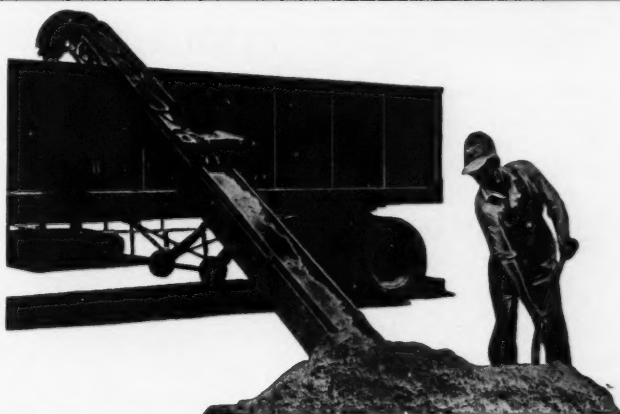
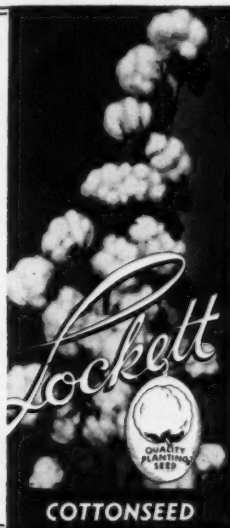
At \$4 a 100 pounds, McLaughlin said, it will cost the farmer \$54 to pick a bale of cotton, whereas the estimated cost of machine picking is about \$23.

LOCKETT "140" "STORMPROOF No. 1"

Most Profitable
COTTONS
For You!

LOCKETT SEED CO.

P. O. BOX 1579
VERNON, TEXAS



CUT SEED LOADING TIME

• With Porta-loader, One Truck does work of Two!

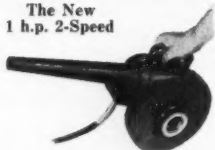
Save hours in loading time and labor with Boardman's Porta-loader (portable loader). It's made of strong aluminum alloy, with exclusive patented no-slip conveyor belt! Send for free Porta-loader folder now.

THE BOARDMAN CO.

P. O. Box 1152 - - Oklahoma City, Okla.

TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.



ANDERSON. CLAYTON & Co.

(INCORPORATED)

HOUSTON, ATLANTA, MEMPHIS
BOSTON, LOS ANGELES
NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK

Report of Fertilizer Tests Near Pecos, Texas

Results of a fertilizer experiment conducted in 1950 by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station on a farm near Pecos showed increased cotton yields from the application of ammonium nitrate, but little or no increase from the application of either phosphate or potash.

The results are shown in Progress Report 1400, issued recently by the Station.

"The application of 179 pounds of ammonium nitrate (60 pounds N) increased the yield of seed cotton 228 pounds per acre," the report says. "Application of additional nitrogen gave only a slight additional increase in yield. The application of nitrogen delayed maturity somewhat."

Mixtures of nitrogen and phosphorus or nitrogen and potash, the report goes on, showed no advantage over nitrogen applied alone. "This is the first fertilizer test conducted in the area and additional tests are necessary before definite recommendations can be made," the report concludes.

Peruvian Cotton Exports

Exports of cotton from Peru during 1950-51 totaled 300,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, 14 percent above the 264,000 bales exported during the 1949-50 season, according to reports to USDA. In recent years the United Kingdom has been the principal market for Peruvian cotton. Exports of 125,000 bales to that country in 1950-51 represented 42 percent of total cotton exports compared with 86,000 bales and 33 percent a year ago. Exports to most of Western Europe and Japan were higher in 1950-51 while those to India, the U.S., and Latin American destinations were down.

The primary factor responsible for the increase in exports was the relatively short supply of cotton in the world and consequent export restrictions in at least seven other countries. Prices of Pima (extra long staple) cotton, all of which is exported, rose from the equivalent of about 28 U.S. cents a pound (exclusive of export and other taxes) on the local spot market at the beginning of 1950 to a high of 64 cents in the middle of March 1951. Prices of Tanguis cotton followed a corresponding trend with a high of 54 cents a pound reached in March. The large exports resulted in a decrease in port stocks from 114,000 bales on Aug. 1, 1950 (mid-season in Peru) to 81,000 on the same date of 1951.

Production of cotton in Peru during the 1950-51 season totaled 370,000 bales, somewhat above the 350,000 bales harvested in 1949-50. The 1950-51 crop of Pima cotton amounted to slightly more than 27,000 bales, less than half the 67,000 bales produced in 1949-50. The 1951-52 crop of Pima, with picking completed in September, is estimated at 29,000 bales. The two small Pima crops were caused by a shortage of water for irrigation in the Piura Valley in the north, where the bulk of the Pima cotton is grown. On the other hand, picking of the 1950-51 Tanguis crop in the central and southern coastal areas, which was completed in July, resulted in a crop of about 340,000 bales, a considerable increase over the 1949-50 crop of 280,000 bales.

6 CHEMICAL
LABORATORIES
TO SERVE
YOU

- ★ Memphis, Tenn.
- ★ Little Rock, Ark.
- ★ Blytheville, Ark.
- ★ Cairo, Ill.
- ★ Des Moines, Iowa
- ★ Decatur, Ill.

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Main Offices: MEMPHIS, TENN.

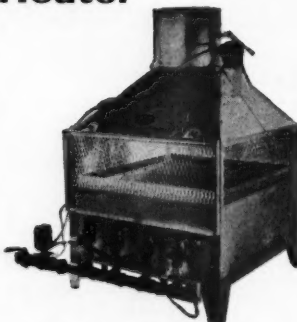
Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products,
Fats — Feeds — Fertilizers

Automatic Gas Heater

An Automatic Gas Heater of over a million B.T.U. capacity that will furnish sufficient heat for any type Hot Air Dryer.

Heater furnished for Natural, Butane, Propane, or Manufactured Gas.

Heater controls are simple and efficient.



SERVICE GIN COMPANY

VILLE PLATTE, LA.

WRITE: P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

French Scientists Visit Southern Regional Lab

A team of French scientists studying the manufacture and use of chemicals in the U.S., during a tour of the country sponsored by ECA, observed chemical engineering research in the pilot plant of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory on Oct. 8. They were part of a group seeking information on methods of plant disease and insect control, but were also interested in the application of chemicals to improve the utilization of crops. At the Southern Laboratory they were shown the relation of pilot-plant research to the commercialization of new food and industrial products developed from agricultural raw materials.

J. G. Thompson, Former Oil Mill Man, Dies

Funeral services were held Oct. 23 for John G. Thompson, 79, landowner and former oil mill operator, who died Oct. 20 at West Point, Miss. The deceased was a member of one of Clay County's oldest families. Survivors include his wife, four sons, a brother, and three sisters.

Gandy in Radio Broadcasts

Field Representative Dalton E. Gandy of the NCPA Educational Service helped to give cottonseed products and cotton valuable publicity in the Mississippi Valley area recently by taking part in two radio broadcasts.

During the Mississippi State Fair at Jackson, Mr. Gandy participated in a 15-minute program arranged by Extension Cotton Specialist T. M. Waller.

He was also interviewed on a farm radio broadcast during the Cattle Clinic at Memphis, Tenn., as well as speaking on the Clinic program. More than 300 livestock producers and leaders attended the Clinic, arranged by the South Memphis Stock Yards.

Cottonseed Meal Publicized

The feeding of cottonseed meal and salt mixtures was discussed in the Oct. 15 "Agricultural News Letter" distributed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

The discussion of this use of cottonseed meal reached an influential group of approximately 3,700 banker, county agents and others in the Dallas Federal Reserve District.

New Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak

USDA reports that a new outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease has been discovered in an area eastward of Mexico City, near the town of Nautla, State of Veracruz, Mexico, and only about 75 miles from the place where an outbreak occurred last December. The December outbreak, reported Jan. 2 this year, was near the town of Colmalteco, State of Veracruz, about 100 miles south of the northern quarantine line.

Suspicious symptoms found in four different herds have been tentatively diagnosed as foot-and-mouth disease, and officials of the Joint Mexican-U.S. Commission for eradication of the disease have placed the entire area under strict quarantine.

ED. M. BAYLISS, Jr.
President

Telephone:
BOWling Green 9-7104



FIBRE-SERVICE, INC.

52 Broadway

New York 4, N. Y.

MERCHANTS

Announce the opening of their Dallas office, at 401 Reilly Building, telephone RIVERSIDE 3542, Chas. G. Trippe in charge.

Members: National Cottonseed Products Association
American Cotton Linter Association
Cotton Importers Association



To Do A Good Job GINNING & MILLING The COTTON Crop

You Need the Proper Tools . . .

We've spent 35 years studying your needs and will be happy to give you the benefit of our experience.

Crimps and Packing of All Kinds, Hydraulic Cotton Press Pumps, Spiral Conveyor and Fittings. SKF Bearings, Shafts, Pulleys, Motors, Engines, Leather, Rubber and V-Belts.

HAND TOOLS OF ALL KINDS

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., Inc.

1629 MAIN STREET

FORT WORTH

MISSION BRAND

Insecticides
Fungicides

Sulphur
Fertilizers

**One of the Most Complete Lines of
Agricultural Chemicals in the Nation**

HAYES-SAMMONS COMPANY

MISSION, TEXAS

You Get More
Bales Per Hour
When You Use—



"SUPER DRAULIC"
HYDRAULIC POWER UNITS

For better and more economical operation of your cotton gin presses. Rotary type pump provides smooth, fast performance. Push button or simple lever control valve saves operator time. Delivered and installed by competent service men. Write:

**STANDARD
DESIGNERS**
INCORPORATED

12 BREVARD RD., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**FAST!
EASY!
ACCURATE!**



Save TIME & TROUBLE
with the *New*
DELBRIDGE
2½ POINT
COTTON CALCULATOR

30¢ to 49.97½¢.
Weights 301 to 700 lbs.

\$1500
POSTPAID

at your office supply
dealer or write direct

DELBRIDGE CALCULATING SYSTEMS
2510 SUTTON AVE. - ST. LOUIS 17, MO.
*Publishers of: peyroll, withholding tax, interest
tables, mark-up and other business calculators.*




**ALAMO
GINPRESS
HYDRAULIC PUMP**

Efficiently fills needs of the gin and oil mill. Large capacity, low operating and maintenance costs at comparatively low price. Drives direct from electric motor or line shaft.

For full data ask your dealer or address the

ALAMO IRON WORKS

San Antonio - Houston - Brownsville
Corpus Christi - San Angelo

MODERN STEEL STORAGE
All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
BUILDINGS

For—

- COTTON SEED
- SOY BEANS
- PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS
Muskogee, Oklahoma

L **Laugh IT OFF**

"Waiter, what's this?"
"It's bean soup, sir."
"I don't care what it has been, the question is, what is it now."

Him: "She said she'd be faithful to the end."
Her: "Why, that sounds good."
Him: "Yes, but I'm the quarterback."

What's the riot in the Anatomy Building?
Oh, just the medical students rolling the bones.

Wife: How do you like my new gown?
I got it for a ridiculous price.
Hubby: You mean you got it for an absurd figure.

Guy—"Since I met you I can't sleep, I can't eat, I can't drink."
Gal—"Why not?"
Guy—"I'm broke."

Then there was the guy who had a dirty joke tattooed on his forehead—and was his face read!

But, Madam, you cannot marry again. If you do, your husband has clearly specified in his will that his fortune will go to his brother.

Yes, I know. It's the brother that I'm marrying.

The frugal Scot was taking his small son for a walk. Suddenly he said thoughtfully, "Sandy, have you got your Sunday boots on?"

"Aye, father," was the reply.
"Well, take longer steps."

First bride: Does your husband snore in his sleep?

Second: I don't know, we've only been married four days.

We men should be glad that we can't understand women. Women understand women, and they don't like them!

"John, dear, I'm to be in the amateur theatricals. What will people say when I wear tights?"
"They'll probably say I married you for your money."

Here lies the body of Susan Jones, Resting beneath these polished stones. Her name was Brown instead of Jones, But Brown won't rhyme with polished stones, And she won't know if it's Brown or Jones.

"Ain't got no faith in women no more."
"Why?"
"Put an ad in the matrimonial advertisements and me fiancée answered."

Irate Father: "I'll teach you to make love to my daughter, sir."
Young Man: "I wish you would, old boy; I'm not making much headway."

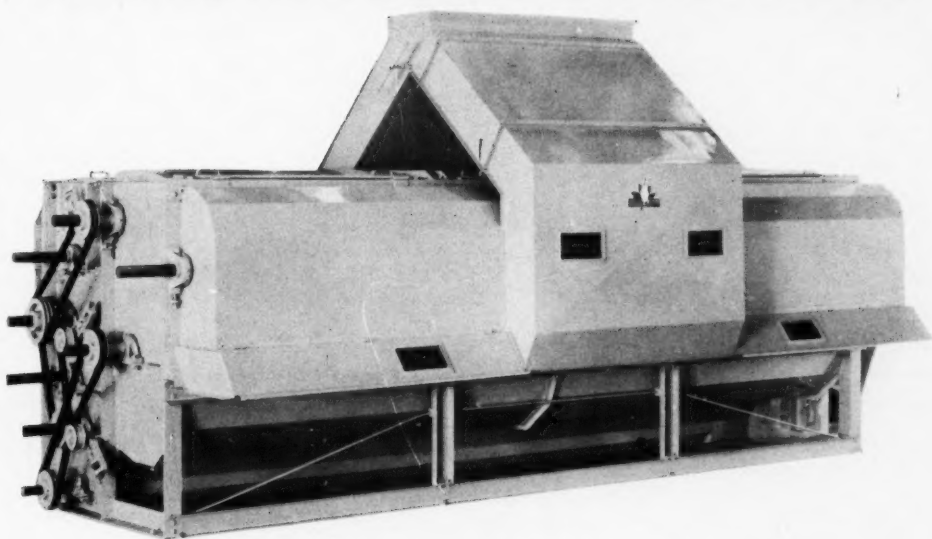
A deer—Well, so long girls; the keeper is taking me over to another cage to-night.

Another—What for?
The deer—Oh, just to have a little fawn.

When Considering Improvements for Your Gin . . .

Check the Results

Being Obtained in Your Territory from the
Gullett Improved Fourteen Foot Master Extractor



✓ The problem of spreading the cotton across the saw drum is solved by the use of the center feed. This arrangement greatly increases the efficiency of hull and stick extraction. A greater volume of cotton can be correctly handled by using only one machine.

✓ The Gullett 14' Extractor contains over 50 square feet of cleaning screen. As the cotton passes through this machine over such a wide cleaning screen area, and in an evenly distributed manner, the leaf trash and dirt removal is equal to a good gravity cleaner.

✓ All kicker drums, stripper roller, brush and saw drum are steel constructed throughout without the use of wood covering. This important feature assures the customer many, many years of trouble-free operation.

✓ We have made many installations during 1950 using a Tower Drier and Pressure Cleaner ahead of the 14' Master Extractor and a Tower Drier and Pressure Cleaner after the Extractor. For an overhead Cleaning, Drying and Extraction installation—this arrangement is outstanding in the field.

*Without obligation let us send an engineer to discuss your problems
and suggest the best arrangement for your territory*

GULLETT GIN COMPANY

AMITE, LOUISIANA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

•

DALLAS, TEXAS

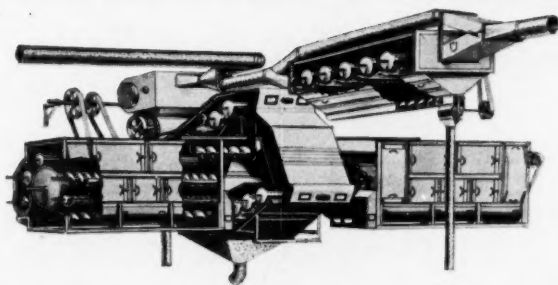
•

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DOUBLE TYPE I CLEANING AND EXTRACTING SYSTEM

for

Greater Capacity, Efficiency, and Dependability • Adequate for 90 Saw Gins

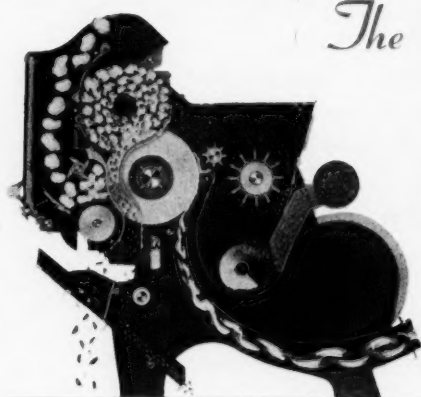


Proven by successful users for over 25 years

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Sherman, Texas



The New
MURRAY
90 Saw Gins

This NEW 90-SAW GIN incorporates the use of a Grid or Stripper Bar located just above Nozzle, with a revolving rubber flight Roller to keep Grid Bar and top of Nozzle clean of trash accumulation, and a second rubber flight Roller located to the rear of first Roller mentioned, with edges of the two Rollers forming live or self-cleaning surfaces.

This combination of Grid Bar and Mote Suction device REMOVES and KEEPS OUT of LINT STREAM a MUCH GREATER volume of motes and trash which definitely improves the sample.

Write for Bulletin No. 47

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS

• MEMPHIS

• ATLANTA